The rising rubbish avalanche could poison the world

When a newspaper ranks as one of the ien best in the world, both

its coverage and its editorial contents assume international

significance. Twice the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has been

named one of the ten best newspapers of the world. The first time,

in 1963, by professors of the Journalism Department of Syracuse "

University in New York. The second time, in 1964, by the pro-

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a desig-

nation that reflects both the Frankfurter Aligemeine's underly-

to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450

ing purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers

West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition

and designation of the

fessors of 26 institutes in the United States.

Each year in the Federal Republic about four cubic metres of rubbish per capita are produced.

Bonn's Town and Country Planning Institute states that rubbish dumps are continually growing.

Unless some efficient means of garbage disposal is invented the day could come when living conditions are seriously jeopardised by masses of rubbish. Future generations are in danger of being forced to live on mountains of trash.

Figures show that it is private households that produce the most rubbish. In 1967 Federal Republic families threw out a forty million cubic metre mountain of

industry on the other hand is not such a large-scale producer of waste products. Industrial concerns threw out "only" fifteen million cubic metres of rubbish.

Estimates show that there were in the end fifteen million cubic metres of clear sludge, with further heaps of rubbish being produced when houses are torn down and more coming from agricultural

It is estimated that in 1967 the overall total of rubbish produced in the Federal Republic was about 200 million cubic

The amount of household waste to be coped with was shown to be dependent on the size of the neighbourhood. In cities of more than one million inhabitants there was 0.93 cubic metres per head of domestic rubbish. Towns of only 10,000 to 20,000 could boast of only 0.58 cubic metres per person.

In small towns and villages the amount of throw-out is even smaller.

The reason for these differences lies in the fact that country people tend to buy fewer packaged articles and have more opportunity for building bonfires and getting rid of their own rubbish.

Shopping in big cities varies greatly from shopping in smaller localities, according to sociologists.

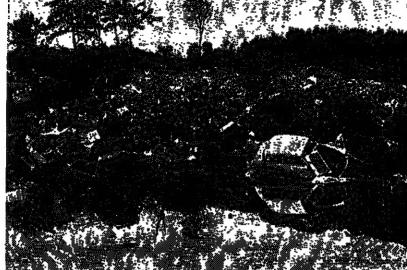
In bigger cities far more packaging materials are used when all kinds of items

Estimates show that household waste alone is increasing by five or seven per cent. Waste disposal is becoming more difficult and experts feel we are on the brink of a catastrophe since local authorities are unable to implement sufficient waste-disposal measures.

Household waste is disposed of almost

completely by dumping it in the country-side. Only 1.35 million tons of household rubbish is burnt and 190,000 tons are turned into compost. Almost ninety per cent of household throwouts are just dumped. At the moment there are about 50,000 rubbish dumps in the Federal Republic, But only five per cent of all waste-disposal areas are regulated and controlled by the Bonn Town and Coun-

try Planning Institute. Incinerating rubbish would go a long way towards solving these problems. First of all it is expensive and secondly there are now some kinds of rubbish which cannot be burnt. A large number of plastics and metals can severely damage inportant parts of incinerators. Even after



"stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the

world, 280,000 copies are printed daily, of which 210,000 go to

subscribers, 20,000 are distributed abroad, and the balance is sold

on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the business-

man and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frank-

furter Aligemeine is a must. In a country of many famous news-

papers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at

rubbish has been burnt rubbish remains. Burning only reduces the weight of the rubbish by fifty to seventy per cent. The incinerators produce asia and further dumps are needed for this.

A particular problem is disposal of the rising tide of scrap cars. In America and other European countries a new method of wreck disposal has been developed. The cars are quite simply

If we were to tip the rest of the rubbish we produce into the oceans we would have discovered the surest way of poisoning mankind. Scientists are therefore duty bound to find new ways of disposing of trash. The balance of nature has already been greatly disturbed and something must be discovered to clear up this

the Federal Republic.

· an international level,

problem before long. (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 March 1970) The German Tribune

Ninth Year - No. 419 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Willy Brandt reinvigorates Bonn-Washington ties

(Photo: Gunhara Week" was an unmistakeable emonstration of what Chancellor Brandt What's in a name on his return termed a "confirmation and name of German-American partner-

The two countries are dependent on inister of the Interior Handone another and accept this mutual rich Genscher has come ordependence as the most natural thing in a favour of measures to allow unmermall world. Chauvinists in both countries women in future to use with offinist come to realise that world affairs blessing the title "Frau", as long as the have assumed new dimensions. not wish expressly to be address Performances will not always be as

top-rate as that achieved by the cool team This move comes as a result of years technicians at Cape Kennedy but agitation by Free Democrat Bunds Federal Republic-American cooperation, member and vice-president List most natural thing in the world, is worthy

of imitation for all that. Up until now, according to Min Negotiations between the two govern-Genscher, the general use of the adments ended with a small mixed Cabinet "Frau" has only been official in Nameeting in the White House, also some-Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony, thing unique and a small gesture.

(Frankfurier Allgemeine Zei: The expense of the first Social Demothir Dautschland, 9 March stratic Chancellor's malden visit to

Yashington may not, strictly speaking, ave been necessary but the superb erformance of Willy Brandt and his wife but was not only an exhausting business

itt also a sound investment. There is no need to deny its relevance or the forthcoming important local elections in this country, yet even though ill. that American TV commentators could think of to say at the end of the first day of negotiations was that Willy Brandt's English is first-rate and the second day was drowned by the publicity

nd e no ul suche domando alcale de deportant alcale de un nuevo de la comunicación de la comunicación, unido d IN THIS ISSUE

is life imprisonment an inhuman punishment? **LABOUR RELATIONS** Trade unions pursue moderate reform policy

EDUCATION Volkswagen Foundation overhauls its awards system

THE ECONOMY A ten-member EEC will prove a though competitor

AUTOMOBILES The Volksporsche is a lot

The visit will certainly have made its mark on the stern old senators who used to recommend the President to call Bonn to heel in plain-dealing Texas fashion.

The Chancellor was not to be put out

of his stride in Washington, not even by the most venomous of questions. In his Years as Governing Mayor of West Berlin, that since US forces are mainly stationed in this country they are first and social Democrats and Foreign Minister he foremost here because of the Germans, North Atlantic Council.

has, when all is said and done, learnt enough English to be able to confer with Richard Nixon and other American leaders directly and without the ald of an

The Washington talks will have settled once and for all such speculative doubts as may have been harboured in East Berlin or elsewhere. This country's policy on detente and the Eastern Bloc enjoys the White House's full support.

Despite all assertions to the contrary by the Christian Democrats and the Texastalking Christian Social Union in Bavaria Willy Brandt has never had the slightest intention of giving a breakneck rodeo performance in order to impress the Soviet Union the only misunderstandings that needed to be clarified were the collected nonsense of Bonn going it alone to the East, a new Rapallo and a sell-out

President Nixon noted, and Chancellor Brandt could not agree more, that "Both you and we will not forget that we cannot gain new friends at the expense of

The President thus outlined with a fair degree of clarity what precautions are to be observed in the West's concerted action towards the East. Relaxation of tension and safeguarding of the peace "must be pursued by exhausting all possibilities of negotiation." This justifies both the substance and the timing of Bonn's moves up to and including recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier

between Poland and the GDR. Before this milestone in reconciliation between this country and Eastern Europe is reached, however, Bonn and Washington and both together in Nato must conscientiously synchronise all moves.

Bonn must not attempt to interfere in the great powers' own business either. That is to say that Bonn must respect the priority of the Salt talks and the Allied liscussion of genuine safeguards for West Eghard Mörbitz

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 April 1970)



President Nixon bidding Chancellor Willy Brandt farewell after the Washington talks. From Washington Chancellor Brandt flew to Cape Kennedy to watch the launching of

America and the EEC

There must be no stopping short at the mere understakings on the Common Market that Chancellor Brandt made weeks the Federal government must expressly counter it.

Progress towards European integration President Nixon with the best of intentions, otherwise the conflict of interests the Atlantic alliance that the Chancellor so rightly fears will inevitably arise.

The Washington talks must bring about a definite result soon on what is, as regards the future of partnership and cooperation, a crucial issue, that of relations between the Common Market and

Now that Willy Brandt is back in this country a serious attempt must be made to put two matters straight:

1. Material interests of individual countries must no longer be allowed to slow down the progress of Common Market entry talks and postpone still longer the expansion of the European Ecconomic Community. The tendency is once more apparent and in the next few

is at least as important as continuation of Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc. Partial success in the one is an additional precondition of subsequent success in the other and reconciliation with the East

will take time — a great deal of time.

America has a right to expect Europe to reach new dimensions. Bonn must act accordingly.

2. The Brandt/Scheel administration must also ensure that the EEC parts company with its remaining vestiges of trade policy discrimination. For some time Americans have been expressing exaggerated anxiety about discrimination of this kind, particularly as certain export lobbies have been trying to bring

influence to bear on the politicians.

Every aspect of the EEC that is grist to ...l. p: 1.: Continued on page 2

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A hancellor Brandt did well in Washing ton. A wide-ranging programme o Ministerial-talks had rid him of so much ballast that by the time he himself met President Nixon there were no time-Page 12 wasting details left to complicate matters.

The two men were able to concentrate afforded to the launching of Apollo 13 the new style of government in Bonn as demonstrated by Willy Brandt will not be without effect on his hosts. on fundamentals and synchronise their

.. A case in point is the unpleasant matter of the cost of stationing American troops in Europe, a topic that is as hoary and ridden with misunderstandings as the Atlantic alliance itself. . .

Defence costs in Europe

. The truth of the matter is that both the strategic concept; and the provision of the wherewithal are the concern of Nato as a whole. As the forces and military facilities provided serve to protect all member-countries any redistribution of the expense is subject to joint consideration of changes in concept and the resultant cost-sharing.

This, in other words but unambiguously, is what Willy Brandt has to say in Washington and President Nixon,

It will be up to the Nato: Council so to define the joint offer of equal and mutual reductions in troop strength to both the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries that the Eastern Bloc, in who must accordingly foot the bulk of prospects of success of a European security conference.

Brandt also pointed out that Western Europe, which the United States has always encouraged to play a joint role in international politics, is on the way to doing so.

Expansion of the Common Market, which had led not only to agreement but also to the fear of competition, was claimed by the Chancellor in his Washington talks to be immlnent. It is high time America started viewing Europe not only as a sphere of interest but also as an independent force alongside the Soviet Union and Red China.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 11 April 1970)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Cambodian flare up extends South-East Asian trouble spot

With the outbreak of civil war in made such a spectacular proposal without Cambodia political and military first having made contact with the conflict in South-East Asia has entered a new phase. An end to warfare had seemed to be within striking distance. The What is more, the appropriate conrhythm of strategic reductions in clusion has been drawn in Paris from the American forces made it possible to power situation in Hanoi, where advoforecast when all would be over.

Now the war has spread to cover the whole of former Indo-China. Escalation or compromise is the dramatic choice facing the United States - and not only

It is up to the great powers and the small to decide whether or not military escalation is to give way to the political solution of an international conference.

This is the simple and ineluctable truth, as the French, who well know the situation, have realised. Their suggestion of expanded negotiations on all problems affecting the former Indo-China and efforts to bring about a conference including everyone either directly or indirectly involved in the conflict comes at the right

This time France's initiative stands a chance of coming to something. For one, Paris can hardly be imagined to have

Mogadishu recognises basis the minute the Americana pull out. Ulbricht regime

ogadishu. Somalia, seems likely to be the first capital city outside of communist East and South-East Europe to have two German ambassadors: one from Bonn and one from East Berlin.

In other instances of recognition of the GDR by third countries either the countries concerned do not entertain diplomatic relations with Bonn (as is the case with a number of Arab countries) or Bonn broke off (Cuba) or froze relations (Cambodia) when recognition was grant-

There has been no mention whatsoever of breaking ties with Somalia now that Mogadishu has recognised the GDR and it is, to say the least, improbable that relations will be frozen.

Not a year ago the Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats had enormous difficulties with the decision to freeze relations with Cambodia and the Opposition Free Democrats scornfully noted that it was neither one thing nor

In view of this it requires little in the way of the gift of prophecy to forecast that the present Social and Free Democratic coalition will come to another. decision. Bonn's ambassador will probably merely be recalled to Bonn for

longer object to recognition of the GDR by other countries. The response is no longer as inflexible as it used to be,

Somalia can neither help nor hinder efforts to bring about intra-German agreement and the Federal government judges the matter solely by this criterion.

This tactical position will not be maintained as long as the Halistein doctrine but it does have the advantage that it cannot be reduced ad absurdum by the Supreme Revolutionary Council in Supreme Revolutionary Council in terms of the unique conditions attached to the Soviet pipeline deal, Hungary is far not have changed the consequences of more interested in support from Bonn in domestic changes in African and Asian the Common Market. Countries either. The Charles of the Countries of the Cou

to be all a state of the contract of

governments in Moscow, Peking and

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

cates of the old policies of Ho Chi Minh, who was always in favour of negotiations, are said to have the upper hand.

The socialist countries have yet to respond favourably to the French proposal but are obviously awaiting a sign from the United States. Everyone after all is agreed that is largely depends on America whether or not fighting is to spread again in terms of time, geographical extent and material. America,

hen all is said and done, is waging war. Before any international conference gets under way it is imperative that all sides are fully aware of the extent to which Washington is prepared to go by way of negotiated compromise.

The United States need hardly worry what governments are in power in Laos, Cambodia and North Vietnam but Saigon remains the sensitive spot of the White

House's political strategy for peace.

There must be no joining of forces in Saigon aimed at reunification of South Vietnam with the North on a communist It is not the strategic after-effects on Pacific security policy that worry the United States. What worries America is

that the entire world may interpret the end of the Vietnam war, for which Washington has sacrificed 40,000 men and hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars, as a defeat.

France's role as a mediator cannot include the explanation of this viewpoint to the socialist countries. The powerpolitical situation renders this impossible. America does not, as a world power, need anyone else to interpret its stratgy for

Yet the French Initiative for neutralisation of former Indo-China is a political spark that could fire all concerned. The Nixon administration is certainly not in favour of escalating the war and is unlikely to want to miss the opportunity of breaking by means of a conference the law according to which all wars tend to

The crack First Division is scheduled to leave Vietnam on 15 April. Postponement of the strategic withdrawal would prompt-

ly lead to a turn for the worse in America's domestic Vietnam debate. Besides, the Salt talks in Vienna are due to start at about the same time.

Intransigence in Vietnam would not be without influence on the prevailing political atmosphere, in which the great powers are reconnoitring their prospects of progress towards a relaxation of tension. Which is why Moscow is not interested in escalation in South-East Asia

Peking and Washington are reputed to have common interests too. China's view of what is going on its southern flank is not merely that Mao Tse-tung's theory of revolutionary warfare is successfully being exported.

China takes a jaundiced view of developments that could lead to North Vietnam penetrating every sphere of life in Laos, controlling Cambodia and absorbing South Vietnam. A conference could call matters to a temporary halt.

China would only join in if the prospects of a rerun of the 1954 Geneva solution were good. Realising this the Thai government has chosen to favour the French proposal.

The conclusion drawn by Cambodia in response to the changed situation is, oddly enough, the least important in tenns of international politics. The overthrow of Prince Sihanouk may have triggered off the major crisis but the departure from the political scene of tightrope-walker Sihanouk has made Phnom Penh a mere tool in the hands of the great powers.

Cambodia no longer has the slightest significance as a state, merely as a strategic area. Only a conference could give the little country back relative political in-Adelbert Weinstein

(Frankfurter Allgomeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 April 1970)

America and the EEC

the mill of other countries' suspicious that the Common Market is intended to be for members only must be put right as soon as possible. This is a political necessity. The Federal government can no longer be content to console its American allies with the thought of the European-North American contact committee that has yet to be founded.

Public relations work emphasising the harmless nature of the BEC will only be of lasting effect if existing members remember and do something about its political purpose before the summer is

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 April 1970)

Satisfactory Bonn-Budapest talks

rade talks in Bonn between Hungary relations with Western Europe as a whole, and this country are progressing almost without a hitch. The climate of negotiation is better than on other Which is not to say that Willy Brandt matters. It is assumed, and not without reason, that Budapest is laying the groundwork for the establishment of dipomatic relations with Bonn.

There are no frontier problems with Hungary as there are with Poland and Czechoslovakia, although an end to the Hallstein era is in sight as regards the others too, But the establishment of diplomatic relations with Budapest is within reach and not a mere dream.

Hungary's non-insistence on enormous loans makes matters that much easier. Unlike Poland, which is even thinking in

Liberalisation of trade, which could (Maddeutische Zeitung, 13 April 1970) prove epoch-making for Hungary in trade

sistance for Budapest at the moment.

The talks in Bonn were faunched by

Hungarian Foreign Minster Janos Peter, who has also been responsible for giving every, encouragement to intra-German

Budapest would like to become the Comecon's gateway to trade with the West. There has been no lack of broadsides from the GDR on this score. East Berlin is suspicious of the Federal Republic-Hungarian talks, partly because the final political goal is clear and partly because the Hungarian economy has competed with its own in certain sectors over the past year or two,

The more the GDR loses its monopoly position in trade with the West, the more Eastern Bloc countries come to realise why East Berlin is obstructing European under-

(Kieler Nachrichten, 8 April 1970)

Lessons to be learned from Guatemala Is life imprisonment an inhuman punishment?

21 April 1970 - No.

DISCUSSION WITH JUSTICE MINISTER GERHARD JAHN

Something must be done, spoke energetic tone of voice is at that is going the round of Minist that is going the round of Minit.

Bonn. Although Foreign Minister's the term 'life imprisonment' to Scheel has, to put it mildly, laid hear in future that the sentenced man open to criticism as regards his hear in future that the sentenced man of the Guatemala affair all the hell actually spend the rest of his days emphasis is being attached to the long again in the headlines in connectifice working party the members again in the headlines in connectifice working party the members much penal reform in the Federal which have for days been mckingapublic. Die Welt editorial staff brains as to how the next abduting members as to how the next abduting members as the party level of the penal reform in the Federal which have for days been mckingapublic. Die Welt editorial staff brains as to how the next abduting members as the party level of the penal reform in the Federal which have for days been mckingapublic. Die Welt editorial staff brains as to how the next abduting members as the penal reform in the Federal which have for days been mckingapublic. Die Welt editorial staff brains as to how the next abduting members as the penal reform in the Federal which have for days been mckingapublic. Die Welt editorial staff brains as to how the next abduting members are penal reform. murder of a diplomat can be preschueler Interviewed Minister of

The example was set by the Ambustice Gerhard Jahn. who were at least able to preven did append diplomats from being ucstion: Minister Jahn, in the Federal A few weeks ago a similar rederal Republic there has been no party was set up at the State Deparapital punishment for the past twenty Secretary of State Rogers had, advears. Recently lawyers and people conly, to concede on 6 April that little erned with penal reform have revived way of a solution had been forther liscussions on whether life imprisonment "I wonder," he mused, "what came thould also be abolished. What is your done to prevent further abduction opinion?

These are strong words for a rewithat it will be very difficult to pass tive of a great power the diplolegislation cutting the severity of our which are, together with those present maximum penalty. But the quessoviet Union, among the best-guition of what sense life-long imprisonthe world. Will ambassadors, ment has conceals a quite basic problem general and other diplomatic word nvolved in dealing with people whose future only be able to go for a with ctions call for punishment. This matter company of bodyguards?

The example was set up at the feet of the pass twenty of our which are together with those present maximum penalty. But the quessories only be able to go for a with ctions call for punishment. This matter only be discussed and solved one day. The example was set by the Amplustice Gerhard Jahn.

company of bodyguards? nust be discussed and solved one day.

Information about individual a Question: In present day practice is penal measures is unwillingly released ervitude designed to rehabilitate all pri-lose ninety per cent of their efficacioners including lifers? Is it designed to they become common knowledge nake it possible for convicts to be re-

Issuing diplomats with fireampassimilated into society?

Issuing diplomats with stream assimilated into society? the answer either. Who is to gulahn: Quite definitely. But there is of that they can use them? Might becourse the problem whether a man serv-for that matter, be a risk of ising life imprisonment is to be buried alive developing into wild shooting me whether he has a claim to life as much The only means of guaranteeless any other man in the difficult controlly the intimunity but also the inviditions that prison presents. For the lifer lity and physical well-being of diplohere is, after all, the possibility of would thus appear to be the possibility and a chance for him to read new international agreements. Fourth proposal for an intergovernment in essential preparation for the day when proposal for an intergovernment in essential preparation for the day when

Objections must, however, be led is freedom. So it would be quite wrong other countries for prisoners in ignore the plight of the man serving a return for kidnapped diplomats, if e sentence and simply say that in his to be the definition of prisoner? The sentence are simply say that in his to be the definition of prisoner? The sentence are simply say that in his to be the definition of prisoner? The sentence are simply say that in his to be the definition of prisoner? The sentence are simply say that in his to be the definition of prisoners the sentence are simply say that in his to be the definition of prisoners.

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ments taking part in this conference lime.

a great deal of work ahead of them ment that has all the trappings of rehabilitation (Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 April 1997) tation yet makes no mention of the eventual release of the prisoner strike the inan as being a mockery? Surely he knows that he is being prepared for a day

The German Tribushe will never see?

Jahn: An essential part of humane punishment involves making the lifer feel that even he is not a hopeless case. He will continue to hope that one day he will be pardoned. In Federal states an official pardon is certainly not a matter of course but it is something for which a man in this position naturally strives for. In your question, through, you are speaking of a base that would never accur under present ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDECK life sentence. egislation: the possibility of curtailing a

imprisonment revolves around the inconelstency in the various Federal states of Friedrich Reinecko Verlag Good.

23. Schoone Aussicht, Hamburg a pardons algned in isolated cases by prime
Tel.: 2-29-12-56 - Teles: 62-1473 ministers of states which often come to Advertising-rates list No. 7 late anyway. By too late we mean in this Krogers Buch and Verlagedraders long since been destroyed and nothing Hamburg-Blanksness more can be done to rescue it. The prison Distributed in the USA by: bars have made him unfit for a life in MASS MAILINGS, lac-540 West 24th Street New York, N.Y. 19911 long years of imprisomment have driven

All orticles which THE GERMAN in the compatible with the bases of additional statis of leading assurpcers in atture compatible with the bases of plate ironslotions of the original lead in the constitutional court at Karlsmine way abridged or additionally reaches that exists in all legal systems of the scription rember, which appears as the statistic original lead to the press is not only a basic right in Basic Law, but also a fundamental duty of Basic Law.

He said: "If mergers show signs of limiting journalists' independence it is the duty of the Bundestag, the government and the Constitutional Court at Karlsmine to help the men of the press resolve any punishment. I am convinced that we punishment. I am convinced that we conflicts arising."

cannot do without the threat of this maximum penalty since the credibility of the State's legal authority is involved in it. With this threat we must warn the potential criminal, him who may possibility become a murderer. This sentence is what is know in legal terms as a general deterrent. How this basic idea is actually put into practice is another matter. It can be extensively modified.

Question: Is it not all a pretence? We are proud to have abolished the death pehalty yet we have replaced it with what many people may consider something far worse. According to experts fifteen years' mprisonment would destroy a man's

din: I have always been of the opinion that life imprisonment was a more terrible punishment that the death penalty, but our efforts to implement a new, humane form of punishment are still in their infancy. We are not in a position to ludge whether this sentence in fact leads to the condition you have described: What we must do is make the term imprisonment of such a kind that the convict can endure it without cracking up.
The chance to implement a humane form of punishment has not been used so far. So we are not in a position to say whether it is a demand of humanity and human dignity that the life sentence should be abolished.

Question: Twist and turn it as you will the fact remains that life imprisonment contradicts the basic idea of rehabilitation which is not ruled out even in the case of murderers. It is well known that the tendency to repeat the crime is rare in the case of murderors. So the idea of protecting society from the killer can really take a back seat. In that case we maintain there is only one sense in life Imprisonment: retribution — society tak-

Julin: I grant you that thoughts of retribution are decisive for many people, including some politicians. For me the thought of possessing a general deterrent to warn off future potential offenders is the decisive factor. There is no greater possession than life and the State must.

an absolute necessity to possess the threat of life behind bars for the pretection of the people's lives. Question: Other countries, for instance

Britain and Sweden, who generally speaking release lifers after ten or twelve years inside have kept the absolute threat in their possession. The only question is whether this is not a case of false labelling when everyone knows that the threatened punishment will certainly not correspond to the actual time served.

Jahn: I would suggest a different procedure. If you say that there will be life imprisonment but that this will mean only twelve or fifteen or at the most twenty years it is certainly a question of false labelling. It would be better to say that the most severe penalty is not "life" but twenty years. I would consider this more honest. In my opinion, however, another method would be even better. A prisoner's fitness to return to society should be tested periodically.

Question: What will be the criteria for testing this fitness? Simply the risk of the criminal repeating his crime. That is to say how safe society is from him?

Jahn; Protection of society must be the major factor, but we must also take into consideration the question of how far the convict has been rehabilitated, or, put another way, whether the long spell of imprisonment has made him so helpless that it will be best for him if he were not

Question: A dangerous idea. An excessively long term in prison has driven a man to the end of his tether. Conclusion: Since he has been imprisoned for so long he must stay on inside till the end of his days. Jalin: It is not a question of "the end of his tether", I am basing this idea on the assumption that the convict will spend his twenty years in the conditions of a modern prison in which everything is done to help make him fit for society again. But this may not always work out in every case.

Question: Now we must be precise on another point: as you see it, Minister Jahn, if the rehabilitation programme goes awry this is not a failure of the efforts undertaken to prevent the man



from repeating his crime. What you are talking of his the case where a prisoner's threat to society has been neutralised but the man himself has been made unfit to rejoin that society.

Jahn: Yes, precisely. So I am calling for a

formulation of the laws that will leave room for manoeuvrs. I must make provision for such cases where release into society of a convict can be prevented.

Question: When you speak of testing a man's that his guilt should be wighed up In the test? Or more precisely: do you think that there are cases where the burden of guilt is so great that premature release from jail could not be considered in any circumstances?

Jalun: If I answered that in the affirmative would be contradicting what Lasaid before when I claimed that every man is rehabilitable. But a man who has heaped a great burden of guilt upon himself is precisely the man who should not be allowed to think that after a certain period of time has elapsed he will automatically regain his freedom. A re-estimation of his case must always be undertaken. But when the case of such a man is reconsidered it will not be possible to prevent the adjudicator re-reading his case from being influenced by the severity of his crime, perhaps subconsciously. Question: Minister Jahn, you are hoping to implement penal reform that will prevent a convict from becoming demanised even after twenty years incarceration. If this is at all possible it would cost much money. Do you believe society will be prepared to meet this cost?

Jahn: It will be necessary to make the public aware how important problems of penal reform are. If this cannot be achieved no Finance Minister will release the money required for building modern prisons, employing qualified staff and financing all other measures involved. I see it as my duty to instil this awaremess

Question: Can you specify how the clauses relating to premature release of prisoners serving a life term are formulated promoting?

Jahn: This matter was dealt with in the last legislative period in the debate on the reform of general sections of the penal code. There was a long, cut and thrust discussion which resulted in a decision that we were not yet at a suitable uncture to undertake alterations to the law regarding life imprisonment. In my opinion the lawmakers' conclusion must e respected.

Question: What ruling would you your-self would you yourself consider correct? Jahn: As I see it after a convict serving life imprisonment had spent twenty years behind bars a court should revise his case. It is not possible to say yet when the time will be ripe for such a ruling to be made.
(DIE WELT, 8 April 1970)

President Heinemann backs up freedom of the press

Dresident Heinemann considers that a L complete and independent gazette of government activities is an essential requirement in the functioning of demo-

Speaking at the twentieth anniversary elebrations of the Federal Republic union of journalists (DJV) in Frankfurt on 6 April Gustav Heinemann stressed the freedom of opinion of every single journalist that is firmly anchored in Basic Law need never be reviewed,

This freedom, according to the President, did involve a duty, allowing the consumers of reports and news stories ease that the prisoner's personality has sufficient lattitude to reach their own conclusions.

He continued that the problems arising from concentration of the press should not be left to journalists alone to be solved. Freedom of the press is not only a basic

It was impossible, Heinemann said, for the press to rest on its laurels for the sake of convenience. Ways must be found of preserving journalistic independence in all

He considered it insufficient to ensure diversity of the press with purely financial and administrative measures.

The President stated decisively the newspapers should ever be banned, for political reasons, or whatever. The President said: "I am against such attempts to interfer with the free conflict of

As a last resort Article 18 of Basic Law should be remembered, he said. But he upheld the right of the Constitutional Court to revoke the basic rights of a citizen, including a journalist and including the right of freedom of speech.

No doubt, however, should be cast on the right of every citizen to remain well informed. In this people in the Federal Republic are well served by the abundance and achievements of the many media operating here today.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 7 April 1970)

affecting them. Vetter said the example

of participation showed the basic decision that unions in this country had made.

The statements made by the top man of the DGB in Bad Kreuznach certainly

did not fulfil the demands of a trades

union theory in the strict sense of the word. Some of his own members then

attacked him for this. This country's

unions obviously do not yet have their own theory. What they do possess is a

strategic concept to govern their practical

policy. And this concept can alarm only those people who believe that existing social conditions are the best possible.

The unions comprising the DGB are no

closed unit where every question has only one answer. The range of ideas on the social order of the future is wide. But

there can be no doubt that the large

majority of members, especially those in

the higher and highest ranks, are averse to revolutionary adventures and firmly committed to a course of reform.

stage on the way to full decision-making

but the end product of integration of the worker into a society founded on coope-

ration between the two equally important

Participation - and its opponents must consider this - would indeed be the

conclusive domestication and pacification

of the unions within the framework of a

system that could no longer be termed capitalist (though that depends on the

lefinition) but would certainly be far

removed from socialism

" And so it is not a remplete contribution

that participation, increasingly the central

factors of labour and (private) capital.

Participation is not an intermediate

POLITICS

Basic law as a basis for the State

LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF RECOGNITION

Our State was born amid legal expert's discussions and their contradictory opinions have accompanied it ever since. It is no wonder that at every supposed turn the never-ending discussions of the experts become loud and audible once

Empire State organisation in Germany has been mainly legal organisation, apart from the equally important social aspects. When the political situation first got into difficulties impending disaster was instantly announced by a tremor running through the legal foundations.

Today lawyers are considering the legal consequences of recognising the German Democratic Republic (GDR). It is certainly no coincidence that they encounter questions leading back to the source, questions that had divided their predecessors when they had to discuss a draft for Basic Law.

At the constitutional assembly on the Herrenchlemsee they could not agree whether the Empire left behind by Bismarok had been brought to an end by unconditional surrender, thus becoming for ever:extinot, or whether it continued its existence in the people living on the territory it retained.

The question whether a successor State based on identity continued to exist or whether a completely new federalised State was to be formed as desired by those provincial states that still remained intact. Hild to stay unanswered until Konrad Adenauer ignored the necessity of indecision and gave priority as occasion demanded to a new start or legal

Adenauer himself thought that he was immune from dissensions, within himself in the face of this unclarified situation.



Similarly the problem of the nation scarcely troubled him. He was attracted by the foundation of a State as he wanted it and he sought the power that this would bring with it as a possibility at any

The Prime Ministers of the states in the Western Zones thought differently. Even before they met at Herrenchiemsee they had aimed to hold up a development that seemed threatening to them.

After the London recommendations of the three Western Poreign Ministers had authorised them to convene a Constituent National Assembly they once again tried

At a meeting on the Ritterstuhl near Koblenz in July 1948 they decided upon a cover note for their counterproposals requesting a postponement of a National Assembly and the composition of a German constitution until conditions were such that an all-German government could be formed and a sufficient degree f sovereignty restored.

Justifying their reservations the Prime Ministers said that they attached great importance on avoiding anything that could deepen the split between East and West. They found the transfer on the first transfer or the first on the first or t an expedient organisation, as the fusion of the three Western zones of occupation was, all the attributes of a State until this could include all Germany.

For this reason they suggested a constitution should be replaced only by a Basic Law with less claims and that they

should refuse the envisaged plebiscite on it. They did not want to make the will of the people equally responsible for an interim solution that would be carefully shielded from any solemn establishment. The body commissioned to prepare Basic Law was called the Parliamentary Council and not Constituent Assembly.

The mood of the Parliamentary Council, convening at a time when Stalin was preparing to undermine German confidence in the Western powers with the blockade of Berlin, was expressed by Carlo Schmid when he said, "When the people organises itself merely as a function of the will of a superior foreign force, even under the compulsion to certain directives, the result is no more than an organism bearing a more or less administrative stamp."

Considering the concern of the hesitant Prime Ministers and the fear of the founders that a fragmentary State could be born that could finally prove not to be provisional as well as the patriotic desires of many Parliamentary Councillors such as Theodor Heuss who hoped to save "indivisible Germany" at all events, the preamble to Basic Law will be seen in another light than by those who would like most of all to go with Rainer Barzel to Karlsruhe to complain of a breach of

Who is there that does not see the contradiction between the solemnity of the preamble with its call to strive for national unity and the modest intention of giving legal order to the inevitable?

The dilemma of powerlessness has given

rise to an understandable desperation concerning this country's destiny. The preamble at least imposes on forthcoming generations the duty of fulfilling what must remain denied to contemporaries of the catastrophe resulting in division.

Those who come down for LABOUR RELATIONS spheres of meditation will not find

to recognise that the prevalent p trends could not be overcome. E victorious powers were unable to their increasing pressure. At Fut March 1946 Winston Churchill to the first time of the Iron Curtain shadow over a Europe that we

shadow over a Europe that we completely different than the fought for by its liberators.

Not long afterwards in his power is where this country's trades that a power is where this country's trades announced that a withdraw recent event organised by the Confederation of Trades Unions' school in Bad at the Yalta Conference, was not stranged that the conference. Some fifty union

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Shortly afterwards British tofficials and members of various ranks thing that had happened since to scientists and journalists.

The reason for the conference was that now think of Western Europe at 100 per page 1

now think of Western Europe as DGB headquarters in Disseldorf And so it occurred that the considered it expedient to re-start

And so it occurred that the considered it expedient to re-start recommendations advocating a gradually the debate on trade union of the three Western bar reform that began so violently at the last preceded by a statement the DGB congress last spring, only to be military governors which said, abandoned. This time it was the basic side longer want to content ourselver that was to receive prominence. political and economic vacuum. Time will tell if this expectation is to hinders the reconstruction of the fiffilled. Even if this should not be the participating in the Marshall Plan case, every attempt to define the unions. We are being swept along by we position can count on considerable public political trends again today. It interest, quite apart from the fact that it now completely different. Behid obviously does officials good to get out are the Western powers' desired the strait-jacket of appointments and detente, especially on the part of the strait-jacket of appointments and day-to-day running of the unions and string the status quo.

It is not possible for a medium such as the Federal Republic position of vulnerability to swim the tide. It can only stand at the such as the Federal Republic position of vulnerability to swim the tide. It can only stand at the spot of the strait of the journey should take.

This self-examination is not easy and not totally free of certain difficulties of mutual understanding, as the Bad Kreuz-nach meeting showed. But for the most part there is near unanimity for the direction the journey should take.

This self-examination is not easy and be totally free of certain difficulties of mutual understanding, as the Bad Kreuz-nach meeting showed. But for the direction the journey should take.

The position of vulnerability to swim the status good fate the swip of the status good fate the swip of the swip of

that future generations can

believe. Hermann Proc (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 Ap.

between the two sovereign German be said that there is no need fa States."

The interests of this country's idoes not impinge upon the "rights and and Eastern European policies we obligations of the two sides under valid be served by allowing them time bilateral and other international agree-periods will stretch to years rathements including the Potsdam Agreement." months. If such a process of re-this we can bank on the fact that the last to get off the ground and correspond to the state of the Soviet Union's interimeters including the Potsdam Agreement." months. If such a process of re-this we can bank on the fact that the last to get off the ground and correspond to the state of the Soviet Union's interimeters wishes and the treaty contains needed, especially as such delicated clause stating that, if either treaty tions as a settlement between the partner wishes, the treaty can be re-union and the Federal Republication with the expiration of its concerned.

With respect to inter-German in the state of the establishment of the case of the

the GDR". This "temporarly they do not want a formal exchange of dropped last November after years ambassadors.

mutual support and cooperation of the point of the support and cooperation of the Soviet Union of the Sovi

Continued from page 4 between the two sovereign German

In view of all other political, that is ideological difficulties there will be no speedy and cheap successes. The SPD press information service recently said SED press had to take over more statel know what course it is take concerning these issues in future but would And not least the treaty of in both Central Europe and South East

reform policy

Trade unions pursue moderate

France, Belgium and Italy are based on class struggle. The social order they aim for is conceivable only beyond the realms of capitalism. They therefore decline any form of participation. Intentional, militant clashes with their opponents, employers and the State, are meant to undermine existing economic and social structures and achieve their ambitious

American business Unions work on a completely different level and have completely different aims. They see themselves as no more than a partner and limit themselves to raising the price of labour within the system and rigorously exploiting the existing market opportuni-

Unions in this country reject both extremes of union action. They want neither violent overthrow of the existing social order nor the mere increase of members' incomes without regard to more important aspects and the common

Unions in the Federal Republic see themselves as an integrating ingredient and guarantee of the system that must admittedly first be built into the free, democratic order understood by the unions by the introduction of a juster distribution of weath and the equal participation of employees in all decisions

encounters extreme displeasure from those whose final aim is the socialist ultimate solution.

Ernest Mandel, the Belgian social and trades union theoretician, spoke at Bad Kreuznach as a representative of this course. Mandel is a left-wing socialist and lectured his colleagues from a Marxist

point of union policy in this country,

Mandel claims that participation disguises class differences. Workers sharing in decision-making and unions sharing responsibility become stabilising elements in the prevailing social order. Unions then no longer deserve their name as they have lost contact with the masses and are finally condemned to insignifi-

In view of the internal worries of Federal Republic trades unions, in view of declining membership, the lack of member activity and not least wildcat strikes, demands to carry out a radical, belligerent policy based on an enviably consistent theoretical concept cannot fall to make a certain impression.

Theoretic interest only

But at present there is nothing to show this country's unions, at any rate their leading men, could find more than a theoretic interest in the messianic vision of a soviet, socialist society.

That is the position at present taken up by the DGB. Any changes will depend not least on what successes the unions will have in pursuing their course of

This country's unions, accused of pious reformism and observed with mistrust by progressive sister organisations in other countries, are condemned to success. Their opponents, this country's management, would be well advised not to make this success too difficult to come by very water one common colloifgang Krüger

hen foreigners who know something about social welfare policy come to the Federal Republic they normally find two institutions here remarkable — labour exchanges and

professional training.

Both are disputed here however. The legislature has once again made a thorough examination of the system of training and endorsed it. It has frequently proved its adaptability and efficiency.

And the labour exchanges are often thought of as far too bureaucratic to carry out the functions of a modern labour policy that reaches into the future. The labour exchanges' monopoly has been criticised. Many observers consider career advice to be too static. Some even think that it is best to choose one's own career and place of work without having recourse to the exchanges. ...

The Federal Labour Institute in Nuremberg recently published its latest monthly report and again expressed its opinion on the situation of the labour market.

This routine procedure, scarcely heeded form of labour administration: exact information on the labour situation, the extent of unemployment and the differing developments in the various Federal states.

This analyses of the labour market gives valuable data for commercial policy and social measures. Many Western countries are working in the dark in this sphere and want to use German experiences dating back to 1927 and the establishment of the Reich Labour Institute.

There is a second advantage. The organisation of the Federal Labour Institute into State Labour Exchanges, Labour nal training and re-training by a well-Exchanges and subsidiaries and the particlpation of management and trades Labour Institute spent 132 million Marks

Labour exchanges continue to offer good service to workers

and uninterrupted activity on the spot.

Those looking for work or advice do

not have far to go. The nearest exchange is not far away and full employment guarantees a wide range of vacant posts. Want-ads and independent advisers supplement this system of supply and information. nformation.

The monopoly argument does not carry much weight. The exploitation of credulous workers would quickly reach epidemic proportions if the wrong inter-pretation of the principle of competition led to an end to the exchanges' predominance in supplying labour. Honest advisers and their helpers would remain in the minority. Shady characters would swoop on the barely sufficient labour market and effect doubtful transactions.

The third advantage is that measures towards guaranteed full-time employment would not be conceivable without the Federal Labour Institute. The best example is the payment of bad-weather money to building workers and the backing of winter construction. In 1969 the Federal Institute pay 833 million Marks in bad-weather payments and 64 millions towards winter construction. ·Total expenditure of the Institute was just 2,900 million Marks.

The fourth advantage is the possibilities of generous backing of further professio-

unions guarantee a cooperative attitude on professional training alone. Added to this came further measures of great benefit to many workers.

These examples on the credit side are remarkable enough. But there are still many problems in this sphere and both State and labour administration will have to deal with them.

1: Unemployment is still a material catastrophe for many. The insurance now paid by all workers with a contribution of 1.3 per cent (management pays half) and a calculation limit of 1,300 Marks covers only some sixty per cent of incomes in this range in the case of unemployment. That means that anyone earning more than: 1,300 Marks a month receives only sixty per cent of this contribution if unemployed.

2: The proportion of older workers in the total unemployment alarmingly high. In may 1969 more than sixty per cent of the unemployed were over 45. The labour exchanges must think

of something new to remedy this . 3: Advertising and information is not sufficiently modern and effective.

4: Advice and allocation of posts must be more direct and personal. The much-vaunted seventies present

new and higher demands to labour exchanges too. These can be mastered only, by increasing flexibility and only by microscy lessening bureaucracy. Werner Muhlbradt

(OIE WELT, 6 April 1970)

the relations of the government and the governing parties with Christian Democrat Opposition are rapidly worsen-

At the centre of controversy are not, as might have been expected, questions of domestic policy, the area of the Federal government's main offensive. The dispute is centred round this country's German

and Eastern European policy.

Considering the statements and counter-statements of the past few days and announcements from both the Federal Republic and East Berlin, there seems to be no other topic that could provide serious competition to Eastern European

People are getting their eye in. The one side is aiming at what it calls the discrimi-natory laws that could, though they need not, prove a stumbling-block for the Kassel meeting. The targets in the Federal Republic are the alleged preliminary payments made by the Federal government in its Eastern European policy and the alleged standstill of exploratory talks in Moscow and Warsw conducted by State Secretaries Egon Bahr and Georg Duck-

witz respectively.

The rapid succession of demands for recognition; being made by the Socialist Unity Party (SED) press, their attacks on politicians, mainly those belonging to the Social Democratic Party (SPD), especially Helmut Schmidt and, recently, Willy Brandt, and their campaign against the term "Inner-German relations" show only too plainly that the SED is conscious of its own weakness in home affairs.

The party knew this before the Erfurt reported back to Bonn - this occurred

Possible Bonn-GDR diplomatic ties do not excite Moscow

though supporters of the heritage of both Weimar and Eisenach were represented.

The SED already knew from public opinion polls that 71 per cent of the working community had described Germany and not the German Democratic

Republic (GDR) as their mother country.

Test questions relating to the cooperation theory and the Brezhev Doctrine did not result in answers that were likely to allay the SED's concern in home affairs or give it more room for manoeuvre.

If there was a result to the Erfurt

meeting that everyone can see it must be the renewed confirmation of how difficult and wearisome the road to gradual rapprochement between the two States in Germany is going to be. ..

The somewhat premature critics of this

policy who claim that these efforts have already come to a standatili or have failed altogether ignore the struggle necessary in the fifties, just after the Federal Republic had been set up to restore relations with neighbouring countries in Western Europe after the war,

Then too successes were not chalked up

overnight. Then too there were set-backs and cases of ill feeling that were not all

meeting and the spontaneous demonstra- with the Federal Republic legation in one tions of sympathy for the Federal Chan-cellor by young citizens bore this out, was long been allied — because of consihas long been allied — because of consideration for the sensitivity of Konrad Adenauer, who was then Federal Chan-

Considering on the other hand the experiences and legacies of the War in Russia and Poland and the fact that there have been no talks compatable to those between State Secretary Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko since 1949, it becomes plain what periods of time the Federal Republic has to reckon with in its efforts toward a settlement

that it could well happen, though nobody could forecast this, "that the attitude shown by Eastern Europe could make it appear that the course of detente on which the Federal government has embarked is not at the moment practicable. If this should be the case everybody at home and abroad must know that such outcome to the efforts toward a settlement between East and West in Europe is not to be traced back to the attitude of the Federal government." It could almost

enthusiastically.

only through talks where parties equal rights and through understant Continued on page 5

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 April 1970)

Dame Margot stars in Stuttgart

tuttgart is the scene of many new ballet premieres these days. Two weeks ago we saw MacMillan's Miss Julie and John Cranko's Brouillards and now these ballets are followed by Poème de l'Extase, again by Cranko.

This latest work was specially produced for Dame Margot Fonteyn who is at present also appearing as Odette/Odile in the Stuttgart production of Swan Lake.

The ballet is splendid and culinary, though this is not intended to be an insult. Cranko has brought painter Gustav

Klimt on to the stage. His colours are then adopted by Jürgen Rose for an exquisite, extraordinarily precious, indi-vidual decor and tasteful costumes the totality of which is then adapted by the

The subject receives corresponding treatment. It is not an attempt to reproduce the nebulous, pantheistic, erotic narrative that Scriabin wrote in verse for his Poème (before this comes the ninth piano sonata orchestrated by Wolfgang Fortner). Instead it shows the ecstasy of a diva's love, the personification of a Klimt lady.

The diva is giving a soirée. Her guests are eccentric. They lie on top of another to form a mountain, they make a giant bouquet of waving hands. One of them, the youth, woos her. But she falls not in love but back into reminiscence.

.Four of her earlier lovers appear, their cloaks fly through the air like the wings of a giant butterfly and they emerge from the cloth floating down around them. The effect is fautastic. It is a fascinating optical representation of Scriabin's exciting, rousing music.

In the midst of this relived bacchanalia, this drunken ghostliness, the youth appears as a real contrasting figure. He tries to draw the diva into his reality. But she becomes resigned and remains behind alone in her world the past, paralysed into the Klimt picture.

Those who saw Fonteyn for the first time this evening can scarcely imagine the way she dances. She played the artificial, artistic diva exquisitely, modishly fragile and remained standing in precious poses.

She was in the air most of the time, raised in subtle combinations and passed on from lover to lover. If the effect had not been so striking it would have been

There has been a clear change in what

L people want to see, at the theatre, according to a survey held from 5 September 1969 to 25 February 1970 by

800 answers were received and 380



A scene from John Cranko's 'Poème de l'Extase'

(Photo: Hannes Kilian)

possible to regard it as everyday choreo-

The audience too became ecstatic about the performances of Dame Margot, her partners Bgon-Madsen; Jan Stripling Bernd Borg, Heinz Clauss and Richard Cragun, the chorcographer and the stage lesigner. Cranko knelt before the prima ballerina as if he was bowing to the Madonna. She lifted hlm up, kissed him and everybody was happy.

Before this premiere, interrupted fleet-ingly by a technical fault, there was a performance of Stravinsky's Apollo with Balanchine's choreography danced by Marcia Haydée and Heinz Clauss. Finally we saw Cranko's Katalyse with catalyst Richard Cragun.

People have often thought that it would be better for Cranko to devote himself more to his Munich ensemble. Ballet dancers at Stuttgart are unbeatable.

Hans Göhl (Münchner Merkur, 26 March 1970)

Royal Ballet to dance at Wiesbaden

ix countries will be represented by oloists and ensembles at the international May Festival at Wiesbaden that is taking place this year between I and 31 both the ballet of Stockholm's royal opera and the Royal Ballet

of London's Covent Garden will be there. The London ballet will provide a splendid highlight with de Faila's ballet The Three-Cornered Hat. In this production Pablo Picasso is responsible for the

decor.
The Rumanian State Opera is appear ing for the first time in the Federal Republic and will stage Puccini's La Bohème and Enescu's opera Oedipus. The world famous Non theatre.

Nihon Nogaku Dan of Tokyo, will also (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Dautschland, 19 March 1970)

Survey analyses wishes of Bremen's theatre-goers

replied to the question: "What play would you like to see? " like to see Hochhuth's Guerillas and an At the top of the list came the modern eighteen-year-old schoolgirl wants Charclassicists such as Brecht, Dürrenmatt. ley's Aunt. A 49-year-old wants to hear Camus, Sartre, Ionesco and Beckett, musical experiments by Mauricio Kagel Grass, Handke, Bauer, Bond, Hochhuth. while a twenty-year-old prefers Margar-

Weiss and Dorst lie a little way behind. ethe of Land des Lächeins. Among plays named are some that have already been performed at the theatre: Heiner Müller's Philoktet, Trotzki by Pe-Modern musicals take up a privileged position on the list. Top is the musical Hair which thirty people would like to ter Weiss, Tabori's Cannibals, Tankred Dorst's Toller and Wolfgang Bauer's see, mainly young people aged between fifteen and 27. Two elderly theatre-goers Change. One comedy producer mentioned time and time again was Curt Goetz. also wanted to see it. At a distance follow

Fiddler on the Roof and the old favourite There is a striking difference between My Fair Lady. the wishes of the twenty to forty age range and the desires of older theatre-In the opera category Nabucco, Aida, goers who mostly name operas from the Undine and Martha were mentioned seveclassical repertoire. But there are some ral times, Modern operas were not named exceptions. One fifty-year-old man would at all. Mozart, Rossini, Weber, Lortzing,

Verdi, Wagner and Puccini occupy the first few positions with Tales of Hoffmann, Hansel and Gretel and Orff and Berg. Richard Strauss was mentioned

Berg. Richard Strausa was only for his opera Rosenkavather.

The demand for operetta seems to have a seem of the demand for operations and the see Der decreased. But people did want to see Der Vetter aus Dingsda, Das Land des

Nobody wanted Schiller, Kleist, Hebbel, Grillparzer and Hauptmann. But Shakespeare, Sophocies' Antigone Aristo-phenes' Birds and the two German Classics Nathan der Weise and Faust were mentioned.

Rank outsiders are Auber's La Muette de Portici, Massenet's Werther, Offenbach's Bluebeard, Nedbal's Polenblut, Max Halbe's Youth, various comedies by Hermann Bahr and Tolstoy's Power of

The theatre direction is interpreting the results of the survey more as an expression of the degree of familiarity and less the degree of quality.

Günther Beneke-Kracht (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 1 April 1970) Subsidies proposi THEATRE to brake further cinema closures Audience protest at Rudkin play performed at Wuppertal

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Windshaft Zeiling uppertal, famous for solid, progressive theatrical work, now has answering the hands. Towards the Very day sees a cinema close the scandal on its hands. Towards the Federal Republic as the number of a places without a cinema, especially avid Rudkin play Vor der Nacht (Before towns numbering five to ten the light Came) at least a third of the audience inhabitants, steadily increases.

It is majoly family externion to the spleasure.

It is mainly family enterprises to A courageous call to the mostly elderly closing down. The owners simply knotestors to remain in the theatre and put p with the play since they had put up with

The closures are compelled ioncentration camps without making a possibility of selling cinemas to rotest only increased their desire to get market chains and the spread of grutt. This was not without ironic conseespecially in smaller towns when species. Those who had shut their eyes to dares to look at them for fear of are lazi concentration camps acted accordingy in ignoring the scene of this horrific play

In the Federal Republic there are What gave rise to the great displeasure communities numbering between the What gave rise to the great displeasure ten thousand inhabitants. At the of the audience? Nothing less than the 1968 these towns had I,190 chemically detailed ritual murder of an third of the total number in this displacement of the total number in this displacement of the total number in this displacement.

at Frankfurt

this year

Since I January 1969 a further Cit these cinemas have closed, with the that 2,100 towns of this size are it. No Experimenta' a cinema. In the next group, the towns numbering between twent' fifty thousand inhabitants, there is places without a cinema. Of the towns with a population between and fifty thousand, six do not be

and fifty thousand, six do not be cinema.

It is now being considered whether experiment, will not be taking place if so how, cinemas can be set up fights year, according to this country's by the State to show good films wicademy of Dramatic Art. programme changing regularly in The Academy considers that Experiment, and films by younger directors a part as it was presented in previous and films by younger directors a part has served its purpose. As Dr. Urs country who have found no distributer, the Academy's secretary, said, it country who have found no distributer, the Academy's secretary, said, it country who have found no distributer, the Academy's secretary, said, it country who have found no distributer that the Academy's secretary could also be shown. This would include the academy of the world.

Representation

**Representa

underground films.

These cinemas could be set lew guise. It will be a "collage" of the cinema clubs in cinemas now lying on themporary German-speaking stage. or in community centres and si Playwrights and directors will be urged where it is usually possible to show produce and experiment with plays If 35mm projectors are available which have a greater bearing on the social old cinemas these must be used. The entire the seventies.

16mm projectors can be bought a Experimenta 1971 will be designed to 15,000 Marks. Annual running lemonstrate the theatrical scope of 1971. would be about 20,000 Marks for theatrical evenings are planned. Each fulltime director were appointed. Sires will be taken up with the premiere

But there are other difficulties of three or four dramas of a collage nature. will choose suitable films? It m The Academy has called on eighty someone who knows films and blaywrights, including librettists, cominformed. In every town and bosers, painters and sculptors to present there are however film bureaux. All fraft plays for the roughly forty preconcerned with cultural affairs politifiers in the drama week.

concerned with cultural affairs policifiliers in the drama week.

be coordinated. A small committee These artists must fulfil only one select the films — not an easy task. Condition: the running time of the plays The towns themselves, the table present must be more than one councils and the Federal states within and less than fifty. To date fifty to give financial subsidies. It is without have agreed to cooperate. noting that the Standing Confers. Among them are Thomas Bernhard, Federal state Education Minister Bazon Brock, Wolfgang Deichsel, Peter taken the initiative in this question.

So far things have not push the Academy of Dramatic Arts is succeed in only two thirds of the section as agents. It is offering the plays without a cinema being considered, submitted to a number of theatre commillion people will be reached in remarked them and intermined the submitted them and

million people will be reached premiers which will rehearse them and estimated cost of twenty million week from public funds. In the subsidised cinemas an initial. In order to fill the gap left by the

In the subsidised cinemas an initial Market subsidised cinemas an initial Market subsidised on tickets could be honexistent Experimenta 1970 the Acareduced by skiful planning of programment will be holding a congress for men Commercial cinemas will cast of the theatre in Frankfurt from 5 till 7 looks at this development. If official cultural affairs policy ges in the German speaking theatre and adopt subsidized cinemas and cinema will concentrate mainly with problems of this is due to the quality of factor participation in theatre managedual artistic films. If commercial characters will not show the subsidiary of the contents of the subsidiary o

will not show them then the subsection of the opening speeches will be given by cinemas must. A beginning has been Glinter Grass (now theatrical adviser to cinemas must. A beginning has been equinter Grass (now theatrical advisor to — let us now hope that it will not be the Frankfurt Städtische Bühne) and before plans are put into practice. Alaus Volker (now Zürich's artistic ad(Münchner Merkur, 26 March Filter).

A. Bechrold

(Kleier Nachrichten, 25 March 1970)

This was indeed no delicate morsel and by no means a spectacle that could be accepted without comment. The reason for this was, however, not that David Rudkin had answered Antoine Artaud's call for a horristc theatre, a "collective draining of pus from abscesses", but because Rudkin had failed to achieve this.

Rudkin's play moves on two levels, a basis of vulgarised economic dialectic and an ideological superstructure.

The basis is the English market garden where the workers are exploited by the owner (Walter Orth) and his daughter (Helena Rosenkranz).

Other characters in the play are a roughneck schoolboy (Lutz Hochstraate), a student (Christian Quadflieg) and the old tramp who has a bent for poetry.

The roughneck identifies himself with

the market-garden workers, the student keeps his distance. And the tramp who maintains the part of the worthy gentleman is murdered in the end.

Everything up to the point of the murder is presented in great detail by David Rudkin. Angelika Hurwicz produced the play in grandiose style with the brakes on the acting tempo and an almost fanatical eye for detail. The excellent

settings were created by Adolf Steiof.

So far so good. But beyond this David
Rudkin does not rely on his strong point, namely collecting and concentrating frag-ments of reality into a dramatic entity but aims higher than his capabilities stretch at the moment.

In order to interweave the basis and superstructure of the play he resorts to a style of playwriting which accentuates

his blind spots.

The helicopter from which insecticides are sprayed is given an extended significance as a bringer of cyll and a mythical

Then there are the two lunatics who come from a likewise mythical asylum to work on the market garden and incorporate factors of religious mania with homosexuality. And in the end the market garden owner is portrayed as being sub-servient to his daughter.

Thus, according to Rudkin, human relationships and ideas lose their essence, human beings are dehumanised as are these characters in the work process and in the product of their work.

This theme is grandiose but Rudkin never masters it. Instead of giving concrete form to the superstructure he symbolises it in fragmentary intimations so that would-be profundity replaces concrete portray al.



À scene from David Rudkin's controversial play performed in Wuppertail (Photo: Kurt Saurin-Soreni)

Bertolt Brecht's 'Die From the group dynamism which is at the outset quite precise the action becomes without a motive, and the ritual murder which is the culminating point of an aggressive urge is itself without motive since the market garden owner has approved or even ordered the murder. at Stuttgart

There is no doubt that the murder is an intrinsic part of the play planned in advance and that the developments that lead up to it are logical. But no insight is given into why it is a ritual. Rudkin is trying here as in the scenes with the two lunatics to portray the dehumanisation of man metamorphosed into perverted re-

But Rudkin fails completely to utilise one opportunity, offered, by sick, drama, portraying man's urge uto kili as the outcome of a concrete historical process

Symbolist digression

David Rudkin wanted to write a play for the "new" theatre, but he has in fact harped back to the "old". He has left the path of real human misery and digressed into a symbolic world, showing death and horror on a rosy cloud of sublimation.

At the end anonymity of the forces being pilloried is in itself mythical. It is not by chance that this mythical stratum Vor der Nacht operates with the flexibility of horror made aesthetic in a

This flexibility (even in a negative form) and the pillorying of anonymous forces were a large part of the "old" ral Republic premiere in the Wurttemberg theatre. We expect the "new" theatre to present these threatening forces in a concrete form. The basis and superstructure are new forces a dislocation with the second superstructure are new forces and all the second superstructure. ture are now for once a dialectic unity. Ulrich Schreiber

Tage der Commune'

Bert Brecht wrote his didactic popular play of revolution Die Tage der Commune three years after the Second World War. As in other plays his main concern was with the question whether the new socialistic society could achieve its aims exclusively by peaceful means or whether it was necessary to employ force.

This play, which seeks sympathy for victims of the Commune is particularly topical today when the world is filled with student unrest.

Brecht shows that different opinions can be held on this score. He takes as his example the rising of the Commune of Parisian labourers after the victory of Prussia over Louis Napoleon's France.

In retrospect Brecht tries to show that this initial effort to form a socialist, anti-nationalist and anti-capitalist society foundered because force was employed too late. So indirectly he is approving armed warfare against the class struggle.

In spite of the epic prolongation of the play's action once again the human immediacy and theatrical plausibility of Brecht's dramatic art grips the audience. No one could fail to be touched by the sound instinct of the Cabet family and their feelings in victory and defeat. Brecht used the family members to show the differing attitudes of people in one family in revolutionary times.

Hans Hollmann gave the play its Federal Republic premiere in the Wurttemberg bourgeoisie drag to the point of ennul.
On the other hand he depicted the Communards, above all members of the Cabet family, with great vitality designed to win the sympathy of the audience. hey are shown to be now delightfully leftwing, now filled with idealistic zeal. Traugott Buhre acted a delightful cari-

cature as the boring bourgeois leader Thiers and as the Prussian Junker Bis-

On the Commune side the most striking portrayals came from Wolfgang Schwalm as the lively and humorous "Papa" Nikolaus Hanel and Hannelore Hoger as a young idealist with a tragic readiness to sacrifice herself to the cause. . Klaus Colberg

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 26 March 1970)

The Communard barricade in the Pigalle - a scene from Brecht's play (Photo: Madeline Winkler-Betzendald) The state's Education Mistepped out on to the road and has been

Düsseldorf is now considering but by the lorry. The man rushes out, of the experiment, it will should be up the bundle of blood and rags and whether all sixth-formers a sarefully carries her into the waiting. Rhine-Westphalia, can write troom where he calls the hospital.

that parents must agree to the menon.
daughters relieving them of the It occurs when the subject is in a state

This was introduced first of of consciousness where complete alert-number of schools to test mass is not demanded and is for the most

formers' degree of maturity. part withdrawn from the conscious state.

Dr Küchenhoff of the Educate differs from dreams experienced during

According to an inquiry by the shosen. He sees himself as a sufferer, a forced to attend elements of a superman.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 23 March view of them. Fulfilment of desires and a life of

One teacher in that pleasure has already been mentioned, as has preparation for reality. One re-

is a Christian

Teachers at this country's highston pensations for frustration and resultant formid asked to give to frustration of repression; stability and insper cent "liberal" and 18,7 ps fluence on self-development.

EDUCATION

Volkswagen Foundation overhauls its awards system

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

n passing their examinations many university graduates feel themselves to be specialists trained only in one field and not yet ready for their future career.

The Volkswagen Foundation now proposes to finance further study to help quench the lasting thirst for knowledge present in many young academics.

At the same time the Foundation will counter the lack of scientists with an all-round training. Scholars with a broad education are urgently needed for inter-

The Volkswagen Foundation has al-ready financed 500 courses of further study. The sociological seminar of Hanover's Technical University has examined the reasons and the outcome of these further study courses. The results are now contained in a report by Willi Pohler.

The most commen reasons named by scholarship recipients for a further course of study is the discovery of new personal interests during the first course of study. Other students want to improve career prospects. Specialisation on a border area is rarely mentioned as necessary for a

From what subjects did holders of these scholarships come?' Protestant theology, pharmacy, jurisprudence, agriculture and horticulture, mechanical engineering and electro-technology are overrepresented.

Protestant theology, general medicine, the economics of science, sociology, politics, psychology, education, chemistry and the economics of engineering are parti-

cularly attractive to those taking up a second course of study.

Protestant theology plays a double role here. It gives many of its graduates the wish to continue their studies and also attracts many graduates of other disci-

Pohler believes that personal reasons such as a change of interests are to avoid starting work. A change of interests dur-ing the first course of study occurred above all in students of the Arts, sociology, the natural sciences and medicine.

The apparently more objective hope for an improvement in the initial prospects of a career caused by a second course: of study was expressed several times by students of law and economic science. But at the same time Pöhler was unable to find any concrete professional

Pohler believes that the theoretical approach of university education is responsible for the secret fear of starting to work. Hazy ideas on a future career are closely linked with the lack of satisfaction during a first course of study.

But there is no hope of eliminating the uncertainty of a student's situation by changing subjects if his ideas on a future career continue to remain unclear. From this Pöhler deduces, "This situation can be changed only if the lack of connexion between education and later practice is ended along with the obscurity of the

headed by Professor Christian von Ferber have made proposals based on the report for a change in the normal procedure for

awarding grants.

Instead of grants being awarded according to an applicant's particular tastes apecial attention should now be given to desirable combinations of subjects. Courses supplementing a student's own subject with partial training in other disciplines are to be furthered as essential components of a basic study.

The Volkswagen Foundation has alabsence notes. Everybody makes up things like this.

A year ago Education Minister Science speaks of daydreams. Psychodecreed this opportunity as a rogist Dr Hedwig Katzenberger of Beuel suitable for advancing a scholariaear Bonn has just completed a thorough responsibility. The one commencestigation into this strange phenothal parents were accounted.

ready put some of these recommendations into practice. Among subjects they consider worth backing are biology (physical biology), biochemistry, biomedical techniques, selected areas of physics and technology (sent-conductor physics and technology and radio astrononly), applied mathematics, mathemaeconomic science and management.

Sociological investigations accompanying the Volkswagen grant programme have even more plainly helped a decision concerning doctorship grants. A survey among 118 professors in Göttingen and Hanover and their doctorship candidates shows that a doctorship is looked upon more as a status symbol than an academic

As some civil service posts require a doctorship the Volkswagen Foundation concludes that the State should itself finance the doctorships it demands. The Foundation gives doctorate grants only in exceptional circumstances.

Compared to the fifty million Marks so far given in grants by the Volkswagen Foundation, the costs of the sociological investigation, estimated to be about 70,000 Marks, is no more than a small fraction. But results are far-reaching. Money for education is now being invested far more with a sure aim in mind.

Charles Treffinger (Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 March 1970)

Most lecture tours from this coutry go to Latin America

The agency within this country's Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) responsible for sending lecturers from the Pederal Republic to posts abroad have just produced a list of the 121 people it has seconded to foreign universities.

The lecturers are bound to the universities for a number of years and receive donations from the agency as well as their contractual salary from the foreign uni-

Posts are mainly outside Europe and North America. 55 lecturers have gone to Latin America, 28 to Africa and eighteen to Asia. Chile is top of the list with fifteen lecturers, followed by Brazil with eleven, Columbia with nine and Argentina

For Africa the agency supplied four lecturers to both Nigeria and Zambia and three to Ghana, Kenya and the Congo. The remainder were distributed among other African States.

Of the twenty lecturers allocated to European countries Turkey takes up first place with eight because of the long history of close academic contacts between the two countries.

The 121 lecturers belong to nearly all disciplines. Geologists, geographers, physicists, chemists and mathematicians predominate in the sciences. Lecturers in German, agriculture and medicine are also strongly represented.
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 March 1970)

described themselves as humanists.

The results of this investigation of heroic day-dreams. A 23-year-old girl out by Erwin Schefer of Frankful student described her day-dream: "When year have just been published in Cost day-dreams are examination. I came across Educationalist, the organ of this the word mean poisoning and imagined try's Association of Catholic Teachers that I was sifting at my desk learning and 384 grammar school teachers then died. A friend kept on coming to the covered by the survey.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 March)

Six formers will PSYCHOLOGY their own absen

notes S ixth-former Georg B. of the gasse Grammar School in (

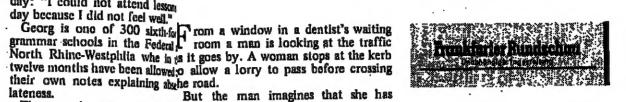
their own notes explaining abyhe road.

wrote his own sickness note the

day: "I could not attend lesson

Daydreams analysed scientifically

REAL LIFE PROBLEMS ARE REHEARSED



skeleton key. She then found me dead. wanted people to think of me and pity me because I had such a lot to learn."

Death here is a practical affair that frees the student from learning and taking an examination. It also makes the dreamer subject to agitation and horror. It seems to be nice to imagine the degree of ghief and sorrow that dying will cause friends and next of kin.

This is also substantiated by a 25-yearold theologian who frequently had the same dream from way back in his youth.
"I am buried not because I am tired of life but only to see who comes to my funeral, to see who my real friends are and to see who are not. I see the whole situation before me, the pastor's words, great praise, what a pity that he was snatched away from us so early when we had such hopes for him, he was such a nice person, and so on?" and to have a little

formers' degree of maturity. part withdrawn from the conscious state.

Dr Küchenhoff of the Edical's differs from dreams experienced during nistry said, "At first they were sideop as the content is as a rule realistic excuses. But they quickly realisand possible. Illogical, confused events the results of overlong holidan are rate.

The 300 still have the right! In many cases daydreams are a test of themselves holidays when they reality. Real life tesks and situations are rehearsed so that daydreams can be of use they do not use it.

The calculations of the Minist of the subject's practical existence in the proved correct. At a time when they were that children learn through play, being discussed everywhere at the children learn through play, being discussed everywhere at the children learn through play, being discussed everywhere at the children learn through play, and children rearn through play, being discussed everywhere at the children learn through play, and children rearn through play, being discussed everywhere at the children learn through play, and children rearn through play and children rearn through play and children rearn through play.

A sixth-former at Bonn summar goldsmith said that she was angry about. A sixth-former at Bonn summar goldsmith said that she was angry about. A sixth-former at Bonn summar goldsmith said that she was angry about. A sixth-former at Bonn summar makes be the rearn through playing the children rearn. The treatment of the treatment o The dreamer also imagined the various ways that it could end. He described the most glorious: "I knock from inside the coffin which is then opened while the funeral is going on. It is a great success, for me, there is great joy and my courage is admired. How silly I was and how inconsiderate towards my parents. But mey do not scold nie is liev are gad to have me back." Here a day-dreamer manages to stage a private resurrection with an heroic outcome. Mourning and depression are remote.

A very typical day-dream can be sum-marised as follows: A scoundrel who is good at heart prevents a crime and is rewarded with riches and a fairy-tale

This is the prototype of a sentimental hack-novel. One woman used to describe her day-dreams as her own private thea-tre. Swiss psychologist H. Zullinger claims that these day-dreams comparable to trashy novels are characteristic for the way the creative writing originates in

spite of their paltriness.

Hedwig Katzenberger assumes that day-dreams are the original form of nos, plays and short stories both in form

A forty-year-old doctor imagined a lying capsule with a lever that neutralised gravity. When the lever was pressed gravity was first reduced and then completely neutralised. In this condition the capsule could be lifted with a person's capsule could be lifted with a person's little finger. If the lever was turned yet further gravity became negative and the capsule rose of its own accord and was able to reach the stars. This is the material for a real back novel.

It is very difficult to compile people's day-dreams as most people are unwilling to reveal their inner experiences. Men

especially become indignant when asked about their day-dreams. Women and children seem to have fewer inhibitions. Many people are ashamed and feel guilt. Significantly Hedwig Katzenberger did not lear of one single sexual day-

Her collection and commentaries of day-dreams that have been published by Ernst Reinhardt of Munich under the title The Day-dream is all the more valuable.

Gerhard Welse
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 March 1970)

Psycho-physiological research financed by **VW** Foundation

octors, psychologists and technologists at Freiburg University plan to form a research group to investigate. psycho-physiology.

Professor R. Heiss and lecturer Dr J. Fahrenberg of the department of psychology have been offered initial aid of 1.4 million Marks from the Volkswagen

Psycho-physiology is a new discipline on the borders of psychology and physiology that describes the connections between physical and mental processes.

Doctors and psychologists therefore cooperate in this venture. With modern personality diagnosis and laboratory diagnosis scientists, backed by physiological registration methods and computer techniques, plan to come to a better understanding of the biological rudiments of individual behaviour and state of

Every emotional state, such as joy, excitement or anger, is both a mental and physical process with clearly definable modes of behaviour, subjective experience and physiological changes.

Psycho-physiological emotional patterns have hardly been investigated under experimental conditions. Many methods are needed to record to a satisfactory degree of accuracy data on the individual's behaviour, experimental data, statements on the subject's condition, data on the central nervous systems and vegetative endocrinal information.

Apart 'from emotional conditions and' other reaction processes there will be investigations into constitutional psychophysiological connexions such as constitutional psycho-vegetative instability and special psycho-vegetative syndromes in the clinical sphere.

(Prankfurter Rundschau, 31 March 1970)

Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen – a man of diffidence

while grammar schools, where and it was all over:"

While grammar schools, where and it was all over:"

dance is voluntary, were successful o'According to content, Hedwig Katzentheir appeal to their pupils sterger distinguishes between ten types of responsibility, truancy at other adday-dream, including heroic dreams, becoming an increasingly more desire and fear. The subject imagines that problem. When Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen published his physical observations in a short treatise in 1895 he added an explanatory sentence: 'If you place your hand between the discharging apparatus and the fluorescent screen you will see the darker shadows of the bones in the

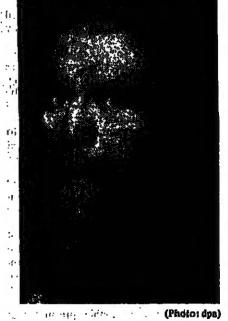
forced to attend elementary or a to These dreams centre again and again on sional schools every year. In the practical questions. Erotic desires too are exactly 100 parents were fined at for not ensuring that their chair psychology look down on day-dreams, tended school. Though before the statement of the state lighter outline of the hand."
The discovery and effects of this new sort of ray, were soon recognised as a sensation. People spoke of a new type of light that penetrated solid hodies such as wood, vulcanite, stone slabs and leather, Illustrated magazines were quickly showing pictures of things that a human eye had never been able to see previously. The importance for science and in particular medicine was immediately plain.

Quick and exact diagnoses of broken bones, dislocations, ulcers and cancerous growths could, now be made. Röntgen growths could, now be made Kontgen was celebrated as a benefactor of mankind. During the First World War speedier help was given to soldiers as their wounds could be diagnosed exactly.

In 1915 the King of Bavaria gave an audience to Röntgen and awarded him the insignia of the Order of Merit of Saint Michael, First Class. The honour was bestowed on his seventleth birthday.

But the physicist took no part in the

But the physicist took no part in the development of X-ray techniques. As a contemporary of his affests, he knew that his circumspection and researcher's describing Rontgen. He is said to have



mentality was unsuitable for the speedy and energetic work involved. Because of this he withdrew to his less conspicuous

discovered X-rays (so called, as he himself described them, because of their unknown quantity). long before publishing his results. This at any rate was the claim of the contemporary who depicted the physicist as a prime example of a quiet, modest researcher.

And yet Röntgen soon achieved world-wide fame and honours were beaped upon him. The greatest honour came in 1901 when he received the first Nobel

Prize for Physics:
Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen's ancestry
was disputed at the turn of the century. The Dutch maintained that the scientist was a fellow countryman, supporting their claim with the fact that he had attended a Dutch school of engineering.

His father, who worked in Holland, had

wanted this. Because of this the son grew up without having studied Latin and Greek which was later to prove a disadvantage to his academic career. Wurzburg University would not at first allow him teach there - only when he returned later was he admitted.

The German side provided clear proof of his German origins. Even Goethe was quoted, In his Wanderjahre he mentions the artistic desks made by a master carpenter, called Röntgen, Another ancester of Röntgen was an engineer on the first steamer to sail the Rhine. Later genealogical research then proved con-clusively that Röntgen came from a

family who lived by the Rhine,
He was born 125 years ago on 27
March, 1845, in Lennep, now part of Remscheid, His, parental home is now part of the town's Röntgen Museum.

... (Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 28 March 1970)



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THE ECONOMY

A ten-member EEC will prove a tough competitor

Difficulties with Washington and un-friendly remarks from Moscow indicate that the European Economic Community, as it nears the stage where its membership will increase from six to ten, is also slowly but surely approaching the making America afraid that an outsize time when it will be faced with an market and an economic superpower will economic war on two fronts with the Superdowers.

There are many signs that if the Six should become the Ten, America will regard the augmented Common Market as a potential competitor.

Various anti-EEC slogans have been bandied about. There has been talk of agrarian dumping, non-tariff trade barriers, and the setting up of preferential zones.

America has asserted that the introduction of value added tax is tantamount to a border tax and as such should be regarded as a trade bar outside tariffs. And finally the USA has pointed out that be capable of doing two jobs at once. the EBC countries have not done away with the American selling price system.

So long as the Six remain as they are the differences of opinion with America cannot become too highly charged. For six countries are enough to remain as to describe the tenor in Brussels with strong with the United States in trade regard to the United States as "increapolicies, but six are too few to upset the present equilibrium.

When the Schuman Plan for setting up a European Coal and Steel Community in the early fifties was implemented without incolving Britain, and later when General de Gaulle said "non" to Great Britain, the Americans were the best of Europeans.

they welcomed the idea of integration in the hope that Europe would find its feet. politically.

Today the United States is offering a customs duty preference systems to developing nations that should signal the dissolution of the European Economic Community and Commonwealth preforence systems.

ot on the heels of trade worth 4,000 million Marks between various con-

sortia of Federal Republic industry and

State-controlled export and import firms in the Soviet Union comes news of

certain remarkable facts concerning the

growth in Federal Republic-Soviet Union

compared with 1968 was 44 per cent.

Russia cooperation was difficult for poli-

The last real trading contract between

the two countries went out on 31 Decem-

ber 1963 and it has not been possible to

renew it since then, since there were

On this pretext the matter of West

between this country and the Soviet

From 1964 on Russia was not prepared

This will be bettered in 1970.

that bears out this estimate.

tical reasons.

Apart from this the extension planned for the EEC in a few years will probably create a proference area stretching from northern Europe to Madagascar including former British colonies in Africa. This is arise, and they feel they must take steps

to counter this in good time. The new measures being weighed up in Washington (when previous commitments have still not been met, particularly with regard to the selling price system) leads very easily to the suspicion that America is trying to throw a spanner in the works of already gruelling discussions between the Six and the four prospective new EEC members, Great Britain, Denmark, Norway and Eire.

Even the great administrative apparatus of the European Commission would not

Officials comments from Brussels on the talks with Washington place great stress on the constant efforts being made to come to mutual understanding

It would be nearer the truth, however,

On the other hand it is not so simple to define relations between the EEC and Moscow clearly. And this is despite the fact that Walter Hallstein, President of the European Movement, made the surprising statement (on 1 March) that in the East "strong opposition" has grown up to lip until the beginning of the Nixon erac the planned integration of Western Europe.

Since it may be assumed that in the seventies Western Europe could be united and integrated into a larger economic community it follows that through Mos-

cow eyes the EEC is building up to a bloc that is a threat to peace. cans and the Japanese. When Charles de Gaulle was in power in France the Russians were against any

Greater balance expansion of the European Economic Community and Finland's volteface in the Nordek matter shows that Moscow does not submit to pressure.

Now that de Gaulle has faded into the background the Russians see an increased possibility of additions to the Common Market and also the possibility that Western European States could find added harmony in their foreign policy.

So Moscow is out to obstruct the economic and political unity and subsequent strengthening of Western Europe. Pravda leader writer, Yuri Shukov, says that a communal European conference should be called as long as cooperation of this kind "is not hampered by the

creation of a Western European entity". Just as the British once thought to dissolve the basis for integration in the EEC by creating a free trade zone, so the Russians likewise now want to dissolve this burgeoning Western European economic bloc in a larger scale trade area.

COMECON - the Eastern Bloc's nonintegrated version of the EEC - which would be powerless to do much about the Western European trade bloc anyway, would be thrown in by the Communists voluntarily.

So Europe is threatened with a battle on two fronts. The Six have already the largest share in the international market, namely seventeen per cent as opposed to America's fifteen per cent.

Russia lags far behind. When the Six become Ten this share would rocket up to twenty-five per cent of the world market. This would not only lead to sales policies that would make things tough for America and Russia. But with Britain's technological knowhow as part of the European technological set-up the gap between Europe and America on this score would be closed in a relatively

short space of time. The extended economic union planned for the seventies must be followed by a restructuring of industries of the future in

Otherwise the old Europe might finally be eclipsed by the Russians, the Ameri-

Ferdinand Himpele (DIE WELT, 3 April 1970)

INDUSTRY

payments surph The miracle of the dyes and fibres of the eighties in February

Franffurter Bligemeine

rtificial fibres are the thing of the future and will surround us by the d of the eighties.

By then people in prosperous countries the Western world will loll in plastic mchairs that are filled and upholstered ith chemical fibres.

ederal Republic foreign trades Their feet — clad of course in artificial a balance of payments smather - will sink into carpeted floors. 1,308 million Marks in Februhe carpeting will not only be wall-to-year. all but will also extend up the walls.

21 April 1970 - No. 419 - 21 April 1970

This is an increase on both the Windows will be decked with curtains ponding month last year when the lade of special easy-care fibres printed was 1,060 million Marks and lith the so-called differential dyeing. January figure for this year, while This new method of dyeing saves time only 134 million Marks.

In February this was the still belowed fibric in moduled not be a first bleshold of the system a

In February this year the multicoloured fabric is produced not by Republic exported goods wontplining together yarn of different million Marks. Our imports was olours, but by passing a textile that is 8,109 million Marks. completely white but made of different 8,109 million Marks. ibres through one single vat of dye,

The value of our imports wa which colours the different materials in million Marks up on February Mifferent hues. increase of eighteen per cent & Miraculous as it may seem this new went up by nincteen per cent orlyging system is the outcome of pure

ccident. Synthetic fibres have differing In comparison with January the face qualities. If a fabric is woven from imports were down by 491 million ifferent synthetic fibres and then passed (six per cent), but there was a fred in a chieved. export plus of eight per cent, a To exploit this method it is necessary million Marks.

d weave material made of carefully Taken together the first two monelected and arranged differing yarns in trading in 1970 brought imports white. In preparing the vat of dye it is country valued at 16,700 million essential to mix carefully various

This represented an increase of far plouring matters.

per cent on January/February 1969. Then both the material and the dye
just be treated with different catalysts. Exports in this period realist 18 he effect of these chemical agents is to million Marks, a rise of fifteen par can ake certain fibres and certain dyestuffs the first two months of 1969. stand out" and combine while others

The balance of payments surplisher.
these two months of 1970 reached The resultant pattern on the fabric is in million Marks, as compared with ill colour.

million Marks in the corresponding Differential dyeing requires very exact (Frankfurtor Aligemeins Brogramming. Assuming that this for Deutschland, 25 March roblem can be tackled satisfactorily

noth manufacturers will have a speedy nethod of producing all kinds of colours the Deutsche Bank. The interest and pattern. The brave new world of

loan, six-and-a-half per cent, is veromorrow will not only be more com-On the free capital market undortable, but also more colourful. present circumstances this could b This whole branch of industry is garded as extremely cheap capital pecoming more colourful. Since chemists garded as extremely cheap capital pecoming more colourful. Since chemists of silence covers the background soft the American laboratories of DuPont this low interest rate. But the inde Nemours produced a thread of Nylon ment of Economic Affairs Ministrate from a test-tube in the thirties and IG Schiller and the Soviet Foreign Farbenindustrie in this country invented Minister Patolichev in the creation library registered as Perlon there has been tolerable conditions of acceptable looking back in the creation looking back in the creation of acceptable looking back in the creation looking back in the creation looking back in the creation of acceptable looking back in the creation looking back in the creati tolerable conditions of contract ladio looking back in the artificial fibre the conclusion that governmental But the great leap forward for this

Behind the scenes hard bargain industry only came when the motor car going on for a new trade treaty been a mass-produced everyday article the Federal Republic and USSR But in wealthy countries.

The different standpoints are as in the different

But today the dictates of policy and made research into the chemistry of The State is prepared to accept the state is acceptable to accept the state is prepared to acc

groups in the Federal Republic.

Loans are offered and accepted the diamical industry can produce interval. Nevertheless the moneylender insured by "flanklerende Massnahe" concerns, Bayer and BASF set up ment — if this expression of Profe subsidiary companies to work hand in Schiller's may be used for once in the supply all the raw material, that is to say

context.

And so we can say jubilantly crude oil, that these companies require.

today Federal Republic trade with Then the glant chemical concerns take all 1.

Soviet Union is booming, booming the intermediary products, namely booming.

Rudolf Master Retylene and ethylene.

Bayer (Leverkusen) linked up with BP and formed Erdölchemie (Oil Chemicals Limited). BASF (Ludwigshafen) joined forces with Federal Republic Shell to form Rheinische Olefinwerke in Wes-

The might of the petrochemical industry in the Rhineland has altered the life of the man in the street, domestic life and the background to the motor car. Nowadays in the western world about half the fabrics found in any household

come from fibres made in a laboratory. In 1969 of the 21 million tons of fibres

11.5 million were cotton (54 per cent) 4.4 million were synthetics (21 per

million cellulose products (17 per

1.6 million were wool (8 per cent) Researchers estimate that the ultimate victory of synthetic over natural fibres will come at the end of the seventies. According to their estimates the figures

1980 will read: Total amount of fibres produced will be 30.7 million tons, of which:

12 million will be cotton (39 per cent) 12 million will be synthetics (39 per

5.1 million will be cellulose products (17 per cent)

1.6 million will be wool (5 per cent) The natural products will in 1980 only hold a minority of about 44 per cent according to calculations. Artificial fabrics made of cellulose products and petrochemical fibres will have the

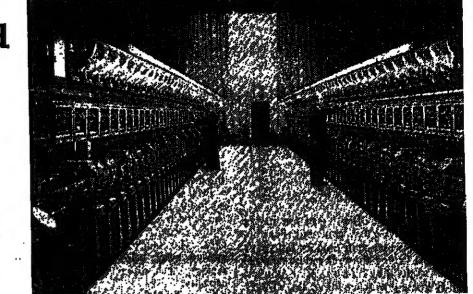
certain extent natural fibres, and recently they have been obtained from wood.

But it takes the skill of the chemical industry to turn these into such excellent products as Rayon and artificial silk

Rayon finds its way into women's clothing and underclothing, in so-called domestic textiles and also in tyres. Artificial silk yarn has similar applica-

In this country leading producers are Nela Bayer, Glanzstoff (Wuppertal), and

Supremacy of nylon textiles



Bayer acetate-silk factory in Dormagen

world population.

Phrix-Werke (Hamburg) a subsidiary of expanding business for some time to BASF and I.P. Bensberg.

When all is said and done synthetic fibres come from mineral oil and so they too are natural products! The "genuine synthetics are so much a product of the chemical industry that their very names bring sweat to the brow and send us rushing to scientific dictionaries: polyamide (which gives nylon and perion), polyester, poly vinyl chloride (PVC), polyolefine and polyurethane.

The end-products of these organic chemicals have particularly suitable properties for the consumer market. They do not "age" like wool, which can rot, they are not eaten away by pests, since clothes moths cannot digest them, they are light and weatherproof, they are easy to care for and can be produced in all

Nor do they shrink, that is as long as. their modernity is respected and they are not boiled up the way grandmother used to do with her old cotton garments.

The only great disadvantage about these materials is that they do not soak up water readily. Anyone who visits tropical climes clad all over in synthetic fibres will find the sweat rolling from his trouser bottoms!

But fabric manufacturers have already thought out ways of overcoming this problem. Recently they have been making the outer surface of the fibres.

The way is clear for the companies to conquer the chemical fibre market to a greater extent than ever before.

In prosperous countries this conquest is necessary. Fashions in clothing have gradually brightened up in recent years. Meantime fashions in furnishing have lagged behind in the age of varnished wood and wallpaper.

Fibre manufacturers are trusting that

world requirements of artificial fibres will

continue to grow more quickly than

It would be impossible to produce the

amount of cotton and the number of

sheep required in the world by the year

Even if the required amounts of wool and cotton could be produced the sub-

stantially higher production and transport costs, compared with those for artificial

fibres, would price them out of the

In addition to this chemists are now at

work trying to eradicate the last snags of

synthetic fibres. They are developing so-

called antistatic fibres, which will mean

the end of the familiar crackle of static

electricity when people take off their

Even in spheres that have been taken over by plastics and other synthetic materials their design still tends to hark back to the example of older materials. The aim of the chemical giants, however, is to create a world of synthetics in its own right, with its own ideas and owing

nothing to its predecessors.

What they want to do is remove the idea of "ersatz" from them not just because they are cheaper, but because they genuinely prefer them for what they

The floor-covering materials that first hit the market about five years ago designed to be watertight and anti-dirt were the precursors of a whole new era of floor-coverings. But what they ousted from fayour was far less the parquet floor than the immediate synthetic predecessors in PVC, which were made by the same company as is now vaunting its

This is not the end of the matter. In future we will enjoy a design produced by the chemicals industry made of soundproofing materials, in pleasant clean colours, and we will also be covering our walls and ceilings with the latest from the chemical fibre industry. The "brave new world", the world of "1984" which Orwell and Huxley predicted would be cold, will in fact be warm and comfortable. The warmth and comfort afforded by the chemical fibres industry is also felt in many homes already by the money that this specialised branch of science accrues.

Werner Meyer-Larsen (DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 5 April 1970)

This country's trade with the Soviet Union is booming

The increase in the level of exports to let its three-State theory be suffused with ideas of mutual industrial aid any from this country to the USSR in 1969 as

Moscow called for separate trade agree-ments between the USSR and Bonn as It is estimated that this year will see an increase in the level of our exports to well as between the USSR and the "inde-Russia of around fifty per cent.

The long-term four thousand million pendent political unity West Berlin". The Federal Republic, however, could not and Mark deal that will see large-bore pipes would not accept such terms.

and tubes from our factories delivered to Trade agreements that had got off to the Soviet Union in return for Russian such a hopeful start fell foul of the Soviet natural gas is just one of many factors government's obstinacy. Although trade continued without formal trade agreements, supported by agreed sales lists and depression that hung over Federal Repub- under-the-counter tripartite contracts, it lic-Soviet Union trade for so many years. was a hiatus, a vegetating rather than a In spite of large-scale mutual interest shared by industrial leaders here and in

flourishing period. Between the years 1964-1968 a shift of emphasis took place. The biggest increase in this country's trade with the Communist East was shown in the balance sheets of our trade with Rumania and

In this way a double pressure was differences of opinion on questions of applied to the Soviet government, Economists started calling for increased trade with the Federal Republic and experts on foreign policy raised warning voices that if this trend in Federal Republic foreign trade was allowed to continue it could the economic zones of the Mark in the Berlin was dragged into trade negotiations have consequences for international poli-

Moves were made by both sides in early 1968 and this was by way of being a

Certainly the Soviet leaders remained and remain dour with regard to signing the trade treaty. But they showed greater preparedness to embark on agreements that facilitated trade without being official, oxtensive trade treatles! Flowever, the blessing of both governments was given to these measures.

The great leap forward followed in 1969. Last year Soviet orders fro country were worth 1,584,000 million Marks as compared with 1,098,000 million Marks in 1968. We too purchased more goods from Russia, 1,305,000 million Marks-worth; as opposed to 1,175,000 million Marks in 1968.

The steeper rise in Soviet imports from the Federal Republic has posed a problem

paying for these imports. If the Soviets experienced a deficit in their balance of trade with this country in 1969 the deficit can be expected to grow

that can normally only be solved by means of a trade treaty signed by the pertinent governments. The problem of

in the coming years. In the large bore pipe deal a way has been found that has raised credit of 1,200

million Marks for a consortium headed by

Today nylon and its offshoots are still the biggest moneyspinners. Almost all the textiles that are in popular use

come from the nylon family.

Almost anything can be made from these materials, from underclothes to curtains, from conveyor belts to safety

But the industry is placing its greatest hopes for tomorrow on materials from the polyester family. They are already in the Federal Republic and foreign synthetic fibre industries: Diolen FL by Glanzstoff, Trevira 330, 340 and 550 by Hoechst, Terviene made by ICI, Dacron from DuPont. Vestan W by Hills and Kodel from Eastmann.

and those that are not based in the Federal Republic usually have a branch or subsidiary office and factory here.

Largest of the artificial fibre giants is the Americal DuPont de Nemours. Its annual turnover on all products is about 15,000 million Marks. Its German interests are managed in Disseldorf.

(Imperial Chemical Industries). This group has a yearly turnover in the 13,000 million Mark range. It has a number of allied manufacturers of chemical fibres in this country.

The American group Union Carbide turnover about 11,000 million Marks - is ess involved in fibres.

On the other hand the Federal Republic giants, Bayer (who produce Perlon, Dorlon and Dralon), Hoechst have entered into the fibre business in a big way and this could be the thing of the

On this country's market the Dutch-Federal Republic combine AKU Glanzstoff is active and this, together The artificial fibre business is carried on with the American BNKA, is among the by the world's largest chemical concerns greatest companies in the world devoted solely to producing fibres.

A leading role on the world market is also held by the Monsanto concern and France's Rhone-Poulenc (Federal Republic subsidiary, Rhodiaceta).

They know they are on to a good thing. The synthetic fibre industry, in which the United States, Japan and the Federal The second largest is Britain's ICI Republic lead the world will be an

AUTOMOBILES

The Volksporsche is a lot of car for a lot of money



The 914, first offspring of the merger between Volkswagen and Porsche, made its appearance in time for last year's Frankfurt motor show. It can be supplied either with the 1.7-litre, four-cylinder. eighty-horse-power engine of the VW 411 B or with the two-litre, six-cylinder, 110-horse-power engine of the old Por-

The designers of the VW-Porsche 914 are particularly proud to have included an extremely future-orientated principle, that of the centre-mounted engine, in their sports car for the seventies.

Housing the heaviest part of any car, the engine, between the two axles, does indeed ideally distribute the load and ensure magnificent road-holding. The disadvantages that result ought, however, to make the principle a non-starter as far as standard family saloons are concerned.

Centre-mounted engines, then, are almost bound to be restricted to twoseater sports cars. Industriekurier's test model was a pop orange 914/4.

Getting into the car is as difficult as with any two-seater sports car of this kind but once the driver is seated he feels ideally placed behind the steering wheel, which is quite small but not pronouncedly sporting, fitted with a centre horn push

All the major instruments are within easy reach. The only device operated from the steering column may be the indicator, but the switches and levers for the lights, emergency flashing lights, windscreen wipers and washers and heating present no difficulty for the driver with his safety belt fastened even though they are all on the dashboard.

The windscreen washer, incidentally, is powered by the excess pressure in the spare tyre, which, housed under the bonnet, is pumped up to 42.66 pounds per square inch.

The only controls that the belied-in driver would do best to leave to the young lady in the seat beside him are the knobs of his car radio. On either side of the dashboard, on the other hand, protected by a rubber screen, there is a

The 914 owner could thus have stereo equipment built into his car, though it must be added that the passenger compartment is so small that for stereo addicts the result would be a disappoint ment th relation to the outlay necessary. A self-adjusting station-finder would; we feel, be a far better investment:

As regards the passenger compartment the 914 is really a two-scater-only for young people. The rear window is immediately behind the non-adjustable head-

By the front seats.

By the front seats.

By the property of the front seats.

By the property of the front seats.

By the property of the pro

away in the bonnet or boot (which together hold a surprising 154 cubic feet) a forty-ton payload, in theory equivalent to about 400 passengers.

facilities provided in the door on the driver's side. There is also a little room immediately between the windscreen and he dashboard.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Even so, a double bass can be transported inside the 914 if need be — provided the hood is let down. This is the work of a few seconds spent springing four cat-ches. The black plastic roof can be stowed away below the boot without making much difference to the luggage

Since it weighs a mere twenty pounds the knight of the road need not bother lady friend in the event of April showers. All he needs to do is fit the hood on the windscreen and the frame and then snap the whole firmly into place

Although the front wheel casings jut into the passenger compartment even the tailest of people have ample foot-room. Shorter drivers will even have to slide their soat forwards, a luxury that the co-driver does not enjoy. All the co-driver has is a footrest; as in first-class railway

The height adjustability of the driver's seat is nothing more nor less than tilting the entire seat including backrest, forwards or backwards. All in all the 914's designers would have done better to equip the car with proper bucket seats and do without the mini-seat on the

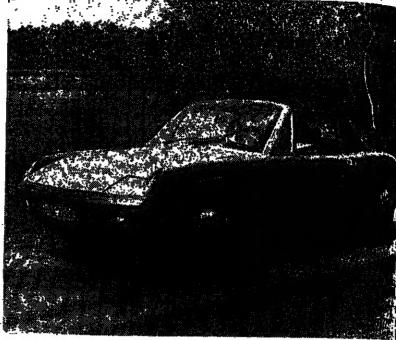
The engine is a good starter. Despite the proximity of the ongine the noise is far less disturbing than in the 411; the reason, being, of course, that the 914 is decidedly a sports car in character.

The gears are a little sticky - the levers have to bypass the engine on their way to the rear-mounted five-speed gearbox — but with a little practice the 914 owner can change gear as swiftly as the driver of a car with the gear-lever mounted on top of the gearbox itself.

Although the rev counter dial does not show red until between 5,600 and 5,800 revolutions per minute the manual reconsmends not going above 5,000 too, since the engine reaches peak performance at approximately 4,900 rpm.

There is no benefit to be derived from allowing the engine to run at a higher rev count even though it is not dangerous to do so. Over and above the optimum rev count the piston speed increases to 42 feet per second. Even in cars of high repute this figure is up to 65 feet per second, with all the additional wear and tear that this involves.

Driving the 914 is enjoyable for sporting types only. Motorists who set store by confort would be better advised to think



the 155s would not have been a bad idea. The 165s available as an optional extra are well worth the extra expense.

On good country roads and autobalms the 914 spoils even spoilt drivers. With the eighty horse power of the VW 411 saloons of 100 and more horse power can be left standing, particularly as other motorists have a healthy respect for the Volksporsche. As a rule there is no need to flash for gangway.

Flipping open the main headlights is a performance that is always exactly as the performance that is always as the performance that the performance th

ormance that is always worth watching. As soon as they are switched on the headlights are flipped up like hares' ears by power from the windscreen washer

The heating is far too powerful for the size of the passenger compartment but despite being dependent on the rev count it can with a little practice easily be adjusted. The windows are quick to steam up, though, which is something of a

Performance is due more to the aerodynamic design than to the engine power, particularly as the 914 is heavier than it looks, Fully tanked it weighs 2,068 lbs, not far short of a ton, which is 22 lbs more than the Porsche 91 I S, which does, when all is said and done, have a 180-horse-power six-cylinder engine.

Airships fly again

nonchalantly throwing their headgear on to the back seat. There is that little room.

And the only place inside the car where a large handbag or a briefease could be stored is in the box mounted on the transmission tunnel.

Then, however, the cushion that is perched on top of the tunnel and is presumably intended to accommodate a baby or toddler must either be stowed.

In other words, an extra thirty what is more, they cost only a fifth of wh

When completed it will be able to carry

together hold a surprising 154 cubic feet)
or else left at home.

Maps and bits and pieces, on the other hand, can either be locked in the glove compartment or arranged in the storage

a forty-ron payload, in theory equivalent to about 400 passengers.

Like D.LEMO, which made its maiden journey last August, the two new airchips to be built at Mühlhelm are filled with non-inflammable helium and are a good

(Hannoversche Presse, 19 March 1970)

advertising trip to Prance and Spain.
There are also plans to use it as a flying conference hall or radio station at some future date.

TECHNOLOGY

Semi-conductor technology advances by leaps and bounds

elecon, a newly developed TV camera tube, can take pictures in semikness and has a life expectancy 100 to 000 times greater than conventional

With a speed of only 0.4 lux it reacts to ght impressions twenty times more iowerfully than its predecessors, and while conventional tubes are shattered by the conventional tubes are shattered by the brightest light.

The new tube, developed jointly by the remi-conductor and tube divisions of AEG-Telefunken, was unveiled at the confirm's fifth technological press collogical in the remissions of the remissions werfully than its predecessors, and

The two-seater VW-Porsche 914

The two-seater VW-Porsche 914

It need only fulfil a fraction of the expectations placed on it to give rise to give r

100 in 38.2 seconds.

One kilometre from a standardentigrade, Dr Richard Epple, director of took 33.8 seconds and top speeddevelopment, claimed, level was 113 miles an hour. Br. These properties and a greatly speeds of up to 125 proved rimproved mechanical robustness would without the rev counter going and a life red (roughly 6.000 mm).

engine performance.

Despite the lack of boosters the and rear disc brakes are outsized.

Fuel consumption of the test varied between 25 and 31 mis Imperial gallon, with no effort made to cut consumption. Avent sumption in town, country and a sutobahn proved to be 26 min

Even when driven full out sof autobahn the 914's 13.7-gallon res a range of at least 300 miles. The 914 is now also available

two-litre, six-cylinder, 110-host engine of the old Porsche 911 L four-cylinder version is expensed

nearly 8,000 Marks. In return the nearly 8,000 Marks. In return the can be sure he is purchasing a final two-seater sports can and not at the can be sure he is purchasing a final two-seater sports can and not at the can be sure he is purchasing a final two-seater sports can and not at the can be sure he is purchasing a final two-seater sports can and not at the can be sure he is purchasing a final two-seater sports can and not at the can be sure he is purchasing a final two-seater sports can be sure he is purchasing a final two-seater

There ought, for that matter, enough people who are prepared the extra for the marque. Despiring high price the present 100 vehicles Since Zeppelins were first invented some 300 airships have been built all over the world.

(Flannoversche Presse, 19 March 1970)

Institute uate.

AF In that roll off the assembly line hast sold months in advance. And that for itself.

Institute uate.

(Industriekurier, 2 April 1970)



appear to make the Telecon ideally suited for tough assignments such as traffic supervision or process supervision in a

Silicium used as the basis of a new design of TV camera tube is only one of the many uses to which semi-conductors

They have had a revolutionary effect on technological progress in electronics, ranging from transistors, without which electronic brains would be brainless, to solar cells to convert the energy of the Sun into electric power for satellites.

Without semi-conductors as electronic components neither of these would have peen feasible and a wide range of developments are only just getting under way.,

Special elements, Dr. Reinhard Dahlberg, director of Heilbronn semi-conductor works, explained to the assembled company, make it possible to convert mechanical, acoustic, thermal, optical, nuclear and magnetic units into electrical signals.

Primary elements for light-modulated switches, light barriers and punched tape scanners all use semi-conductors. With the aid " of semi-conductors material is counted and sorted, controlled and

regulated and radioactivity is detected

Semi-conductor technology also plays a part where fuel injection, self-dipping headlights and non-blocking brakes are concerned. "Maybe, at some time in the future," Dr Dahlberg mused, "many autobain collisions will be avoided with the aid of distance radar."

Distance radar is part of one of the microwave generators. They generate electromagnetic waves in the millimetre and centimetre wavebands, frequencies, that is, of between a few and several hundred gigahertz.

There are any number of uses to which these generators could be put. Television, for instance, can only transmit on a certain number of channels because it is limited to a certain number of frequencies: With the aid of semi-conductor: microwave generators TV transmissions could be beamed on a much higher frequency; say twelve gigaherzt, a frequency that is the subject of discussion at the moment:

The prospects as far as radar is concerned are fantastic. Department head Dr Haris Strack outlined a number of possibilities, including a portable radar device only four inches in size. Yet this tiny device would be capable of distinguishing between objects only eighteen (RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 20 March (1970)

Lossbach robots will do the dirty work

n a matter of decades our cities will be sparkling clean, yet dustmen and road-sweepers will be as much past history as charladies and window-cleaners. The work of all will be done by androids.

These robots to do the dirty work are being developed at the research facilities of the Cybertronics Company in Rossdorf, near Darmstadt.

Engineers and technicians have already developed an electronic device with a structural, organisational and information system based on that of the human nervous system.

' The first androids developed from this device are life-size robots with flexible joints and human figures. Their power and programme instructions come from a base plate with which one leg always. remains in contact.

On the drawing-board, though, freely moving androids with bodies containing all the necessary data processing and mechanical functions already exist. They will respond both to optical and to acoustic signals.

A by-product of android development will soon be ready for manufacture. The Rossbach researchers are working on a fully mobile artificial arm containing electronic devices capable of registering every impulse and unconscious reflex of the nerve ends of the stump and converting them into mechanical motion. The artificial arm thus reacts in exactly the same way as a normal arm.

and the first of the contract of the the second super to proper the other trans-

(Mündhner Markur, 2 April 1970)

without the rec counter going and the red (roughly 6,000 rpm). This only goes to show that the red could take a far more powerful e Porsche's design engineers are repositive to the 914's body by fit with engines a good deal more were than the 110-horse-power, and der engine that one version er boast. No matter how good road-hold be sporting drivers will not be swith a mere eighty horse power. It will not be swith a mere eighty horse power. It will conditions, which is more than said for a good many cars of contents of the contents of

When a newspaper ranks as one of the ten best in the world, both its coverage and its editorial contents assume international significance. Twice the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has been named one of the ten best newspapers of the world. The first time, in 1963, by professors of the Journalism Department of Syracuse University in New York. The second time, in 1964; by the professors of 26 institutes in the United States.

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450

"stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world, 280,000 copies are printed daily, of which 210,000 go to subscribers, 20,000 are distributed abroad, and the balance is sold on newsslands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in off remod to the the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

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On the terrace of Brilningsau, a farm-house in Upper Bavaria, near Rosenheim, ten girls are standing waving to a young woman, who has just left the

It is a strange company: five of the girls are holding tiny babies in their arms.

Apart from this picture of unity the general scene in Brüningsau is quite diverse. The farmhouse has been set up from private means for unmarried expectant mothers.

They come from all over the Federal Republic, from abroad, from all social strata and have differing educational backgrounds and come from different age

The youngest is seventeen, the eldest forty. Renata is just twenty and speaks three languages fluently. Heidi is learning a craft and Gabi is a secretary.

Sohreh comes from the Orient and used to work in a consulate in her home country. She said: "What a thing to happen to me!"

The "thing" that happened to her is the thing that led all the girls to the farmhouse. Brillingsau offers them not only a roof over their heads and companionship, but also understanding and sympathy for the sitation in which they find them-

It is this very sympathy that society has denied them. Hanni's fate is a typical example of how heartless even parents can be, when their daughter comes home

OUR WORLD

A farmhouse where unmarried mothers find sympathy

rending decision.

One unwritten law at Brüningsau is that

the mother shall not give up her child.

Every effort is made to keep mothers

there until they have found a new job in a

Renate has been waiting for five

months for such a chance. She says: "My

mother reacted in just the same way as

Hanni's old folks. She swore at me in

words I would not repeat and told me to

leave her house immediately. Now that

she has seen her little grandchild and the

neighbours know all about what

happened she is prepared to take me back

and the baby as well. But I will not go

of how some parents care less about

"shame" and the neighbours' tittle-tattle

Elke comes from a "good bourgeois"

home in Baden. At sixteen she ran wild

since she thought she could not bear her

She says: "When I realised that I was

going to have a baby I was of course too

proud to go home and hang my head in

shame. But I could not stay with the

family with which I was au-pair. By

chance I got to hear about Brillingsau

for me to earn enough for the two of us."

I offered to help her in the kitchen she

Women who want to be accepted into

did speak about life in *Brüningsau*.

others work from two until ten.

Maria, a thirty-year-old woman does not want to talk about herself, but when

than their own daughter's welfare.

Elke's story is an encouraging example

anywhere near her again."

home life any more.

place where they can take their child.

Hanni was only three months pregnant has not been able to make such a heartwhen she came to Brüningsau. Up till then she had been a bank empolyee, a 23year-old girl living at her parents home, in little Westphalian town.

When she met a graphic artist from a neighbouring town her parents had nothing against the relationship. Peter made a good impression on them, spoke of marriage and boasted a good income. Hanni went to visit him at his home at weekends quite often and nothing was

Then Hanni found she was pregnant. First of all she told Peter. Only then did she learn something that Peter had kept from her. He was a married man who had been living for some time separated from

Shocked and distressed Hanni went back to her parents expecting to find advice and sympathy. A further shock was in store for her.

Her parents said: "How could you get mixed up with a devil like that? You've dragged our good name through the dirt! Get out of this house immediately and never darken our doorstep again!"

Hanni did so. She quit her job and left the town so that whe would not disgrace her respectable parents any more with the disgraceful thing she had done. Bitter and tormented by the lack of sympathy she had found she came to Briningsau.

Hanni's future is still uncertain. Her parents are prepared to take her back but can be, when their daughter comes home and says she is carrying someone's baby; they will not accept her baby. She would have to give it to foster parents. So far she

Pop festival at Hamburg

C burg started the wave of progressive pop concerts that is now sweeping the Federal Republic. Once again this spring eardrams all over this country will be popping to the vibrant beat of well-tuned

amplifiers.
Cologne, Essen and Düsseldorf promise a rich programme of avantgarde popular music. But the opening bars of this spring song were to be heard over Easter in Hamburg's Ernst Merck Halle.

From the Sunday afternoon until six o'clock on the Monday morning the cream of progressive popsters with weird and wonderful titles hammered out the beat. There were Nice, Steamhammer, Hardin and York, Alexis Komer, The Greatest Show on Earth, Sphinx Tush, Killing Floor and a host of others with

equally unlikely names.

Thousands packed into the gigantic hall. Instead of the swish of skates at ice revues and the hurly burly of sport to which the hall is accustomed there was the earsplitting noise of all that is new in

The organisers had broken all tradition and removed the normal concert seats from the hall. Like the organisers at last year's Essen pop festival MECI, that is Musical Entertainment Circle International, planned that the pop-fans should arrange their own comfort — on

And so they came, with blankets, air-mattresses and sleeping bags and brought other items to provide for their comfort. They had bags full of food and fruit and

those contemporary special cigarettes. For the duration of the concert they were unable to leave the hall and re-enter bourgeois Hamburg life.

Peace was the order of the day. Scarce a word in anger was exchanged. Neither they all left the pandemonium to the

upon some of them, deep and obviously dreamless snoozing, while the shock-waves of sound swept from the stage.

In the foyer a stand had been set up and members of the audience could buy silver chains, souvenirs of Karl Marx and

From time to time sweet sleep fell

Pepsi-cola. But no beer!

the farmhouse must be prepared to take groups on the stage.

was more weak than psychedelic to tell the truth.

(DIE WELT, 31 March 1970) (Photo: Egon Teske)

As the music played lights were projected on to a screen, but their effect

onservative though it may be, Ham-rockers nor skinheads attempted to disturb the peace, the relative peace, and

up employment within the scope of the legislation for protecting mothers. Administrative officials at the farmhouse find jobs and work is in shifts. Half of the girls work from six in the morning until two then return to Brüningsau. The

> The group that is off duty babysits the children of those who are working. All chores at the farmhouse are done by the women themselves. They have a weekly cooking, cleaning and washing rota. From the money they earn they have to pay 300 Marks per month for bed and board.

Tatjana Wesselowsky (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 March 1970)



NEWS IN BRIE

Is Weiland made of comeback material?

Excuse me!

A FUTURE OF BLOOD, TOIL, TEARS AND SWEAT

quality of the sexes has a conflict thirty-year-old ex-European heavyweight boxing champion Peter Welland be conflicted the date fill thirty-year-old ex-European heavyweight boxing champion Peter Welland be conflicted to the latest scientific and the conflicted the date fill thirty-year-old ex-European heavyweight boxing champion Peter Welland be conflicted to the latest scientific to the latest scientific and the conflicted the conflict according to the International (she first German professional boxer to train according to the latest scientific of the Federal Republic methods? Will the 220-ib Neumünster miner succeed in continuing a career brought Teachers' Association (ADTV), o an abrupt end in Madrid on 3 April with the aid of out-of-the-ordinary training At the meeting in Hangschedules? Weiland has at most two years in which to make a comeback. He is

committee of experts on etiquete stermined to make good use of the time and seems prepared to make a fair ADTV decided to break with number of sacrifices in order to achieve his aim. ruling that only gentleman may of

invitation to dance. Their decision reads: "At a talk people acquainted with each a sitting the former procedure."

The people acquainted with each a sitting the former procedure. sitting the former procedure only a gentleman may offer mine; to dance is abolished. A lady m

invite a gentleman to dance, maintaining the requisite decay only two and a half hours ago Peter befits the company. She is not all welland, having taken a beating, sank stand when offering her invitation to his knees and was counted out after an The ADT and the sand was counted out after an analysis of two-handed The ADTV committee gave trannihilating succession of two-handed on dress: "Great latitude shooks.

exercised within the bounds of a Thirteen thousand Spaniards cheered porary fashion." José Manuel Ibar Urtain, the new Euro-

But it did stress that young supean heavyweight boxing champion, as should ensure they realised the dithe dethroned German made his way requirements in dress for dancing back to his changing-room. bent parties and dress balls at Before the fight the room had been differing customs and tradition filled with German dance music and

applied to these occasions. ticse occasions. cheerful singing. It now resembled a (Frankfurter Allgemeins funeral vault. Certainty of success, hopes for the future and any amount of money that another man would now earn lay

Olympic regatta

costs rocket

Going, going ... dead and burled.

My parents kept writing that I should come home and that there would be no Prices for single girls at the trade Easter Saturday auction in the reproaches, but as yet I have not been lages near Kassel were fairly stable! able to face up to it. Slowly I have come Every year in Olshausen, lath to see that this will be the best for myself Martinhagen unmarried women and my child. I have not learned a under the auctioneer's hammer. profession and it would be very difficult

According to the old custom yo men in the village elect from their he 1972 Olympic sailing events at an auctioneer, who offers every girk. Kiel will also be more expensive than villages who is neither married planned, it was announced in Essen on 3 engaged to the highest bidder! April. Since the Olympic regatta centre at it is only on the morning of Bad Schilksee on Kiel bay was first costed

Saturday that the single girls learn a spring 1969 prices have rocketed forty they "are worth" from a bill posper cent. The section of the Olympic the village inn.

centre that will afterwards be publicly This year the lowest price watowned will, it was stated, cost at least Marks. The asking price for sixty million Marks.

beauties varied from ten to thirty & In Olshausen alone the auction by in 550 Marks which was donated worthy cause.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 31 March

Suit survey

A joint survey conducted by lift Infratest research institutes period of twelve months showed this year 56 per cent of men between twenty and sixty-five bought a new suit.

In fact thirteen per cent bought

The best customers at the tailed were office workers in executive position and high-ranking and up-and-comit servants, aged between twenty thirty-nine.

On the other hand only one h farm owners bought a new suit dural
year's duration of the survey.
Mass-produced talloring claimed Adam

eight per cent of the market.

Closed shop

(Handelablatt, 24 March!

Sign on the door of a carper workshop in a village near Stuff. Closed. Am in the pub opposit Welchold

Underneath was another sign: Re hold on. I'll fetch him. Mrs Welchold (DIE WELT, 26 March 19

The dream of riches was over. Was Weiland's career too?

With all this a recent and painful memory Peter Weiland sat in his hotel room wearing a track-suit and started to work out his own future.

He would have to live with this defeat, live without the European title and proud words. He would have to live without llusions and make a choice between retirement or carrying on, between taking it easy and working hard and mercilessly.

The ex-Neumünster miner who still retains his Federal Republic championship title intends to carry on. He proposes to train more intensively than in the past, more logically and above all using more up-to-date methods.

What has long been a matter of course for competitive sportsmen in other disciplines is now to keep boxing pro Welland in trim too.

Athletes, oarsmen, cyclists, weightlifters, gymnasts and swimmers all use the latest methods to reach international standards and gain Olympic honours. Boxer Weiland hopes at least to train his way to a fresh chance.

Trainer Kneipp and his protégé intend, after a well-earned rest, to work out a scientific training schedule specially designed for Peter Welland. Welland is to take medical tests and is quite prepared to change old habits if he is advised to do so.

Maybe Weiland will be seen in the foreseeable future at workouts involving sweat-jerking interval training, ingenious gymnastics designed to toughen particular tendons or a tôte-à-tôte with the gleaming

Fast footwork, armwork and general

speed of reaction are definitely qualities that can be gained in training.

Peter Weiland must, of course, realise

monsters used by weight-lifters in

what lies ahead of him: two years of not overdoing it in private life, two years of blood, sweat, toil and tears and two years of struggle against the "inner pigdog" and day-to-day temptations. Will he make the

The road to Hell, they say, is paved with good intentions. Weiland is not a man of iron will. It should be interesting to see how he fares in the next couple of

Hermann Rüping (Hamburger Abendblatt, 6 April 1970)



(Photo: Nordbild)

Hans and Werner Lampe swim

their way to sucess

Prothers Hans and Werner Lampe were prepared to swim 300 miles, do fifty hours' tough and merciless weight training, forgo leisure time and live entirely for swimming in order to reach the top flight in Europe.

Their heavy investment began to bear fruit at the Federal Republic all-comers indoor championships in Dortmund.

A year ago the Lampes were mere average swimmers in a Hanover club. They won North German championships without creating much of a stir. Then they decided to go to Bonn and ace coach

Educational and professional problems had first to be solved. Crawl specialist erner Lampe was at commercial college in Hanover but his teachers appreciated his position and he was able to commute between Hanover and Bonn, returning home for extra lessons at weekends.

Butterfly specialist Hans Lampe was granted leave by Hanover teacher training college to attend training. With these two initial problems solved Gerhard Hetz set

It took five months and 300 miles for Werner Lampe to swim his way to the position of second-fastest long-distance crawler in Europe, At Dortmund he swam the 1,500 metres freestyle in 16 min. 44.6 sec., only 12.5 seconds slower than Hans Fassnacht of Mannheim.

Since Werner Lampe is younger than world record-holder Passnacht he has in terms of development already left the Mannheim swimmer standing. Lampe is already more than four seconds faster than GDR ace Sperling, who was second to Fassnacht in the European records.

Lanky, six foot three inch Lampe underscored his claims to a medal at the European championships in Barcelona this September by swimming the 1500 metres a Dortmund like clockwork.

He swam his way to the championship a good fifty metres ahead of the field clocking 1 min. 7.5 sec. per 100 metres, according to the plan drawn up by coach

Passnacht's European record nearly fell and only did not do so because Lampe

Hans Lampe swam a Federal Republic record in 25 metre baths in January,



covering the 100 metres butterfly in 57.1 sec. This was his first step on the road from regional mediocrity to an international rating.

Sleep, swim and eat is all that the two brothers have been able to do for months. 'Never have I trained so hard as under Gerhard Hetz in Bonn," says Hans Lampe after five months of training.

"At times I had to pull myself together to keep it up. Everything ached. I was on the brink of a breakdown. But a few days' rest put everything right."

As the season starts the Lampe brothers can breathe a sigh of relief. Swimming in competitions is a busman's holiday, but a restful one as far as they are concerned.

Yet they have to do well in order to continue to receive the grants made to them by mail-order magnate and Olympic show-jumping gold medallist Josef ckermann's Federal Republic Sports Aid Foundation. Karsten Lehmann

(DIE WELT, 7 April 1970)

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